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A view of the Soopoong Hydro-power Station

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Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

FRONT COVER: Builders of the Pyongyang Thermo-Power Station. Construction of this 400,000-kw-capacity thermo-power station is now going on briskly thanks to the heightened patriotic zeal of the workers and technicians. They are registering great successes in speeding up its construction by continuously waging the technical innovation movement.

When the builders are busy with construction, the workers of the thermo-power station have completed the assemblying of No. 1 turbine generator. Now turbine generators No. 2 and No. 3 are being installed.

Welder Yoon Yung Sik (second from right) says:

"The whole construction site is always seething with the revolutionary zeal of the workers and technicians. They have thought out many devices and introduced new work methods."

INSIDE BACK COVER: Sculpture "Rest." It depicts a scene of anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters enjoying themselves during a lull in arduous battles.

BACK COVER: Soopoong Lake, a man-made lake

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UNIFICATION OF KOREA AND INDEPENDENT PRINCIPLE

RI MOON SANG

The earliest peaceful unification of Korea is not only the urgent, supreme task of the Korean people but also a matter of great significance for the cause of peace and security of the Far East and Asia. And the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made every sincere effort to this end.

The unification line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government stems from the wishes and fundamental interests of the entire Korean people. Moreover, it is in full harmony with the world peace and security.

The basic principle of the Party and the Government is to accomplish the country's unification peacefully on the independent and democratic basis without outside interference.

The independent principle, i.e., unification by the Korean people themselves without outside interference, constitutes the very foundation of the Party's unification line.

Only a consistent adherence to this independent principle will bring about the country's unification in accordance with the wishes and interests of the Korean people. Only when this principle is upheld, then, only then, can the peaceful and democratic principles be ensured.

Once outside interference is allowed, the fundamental interests of the nation would be encroached upon, and the democratic will of the people ignored. This will court war, and, in the end, it will obliterate independence of the nation, accompanied by troubles from within and without.

Therefore, the independent principle is the only and just one. It is in full accord not only with the interests and democratic will of the Korean people but also with the world peace.

The independent principle is just, because it is based, first of all, on the idea of self-determination.

As is known, self-determination demands, above all, the destiny of the nation be settled according to the free will and wishes of the people. It is a sacred and inviolable right inherent to every nation.

The question of Korea's unification is one of restoring the national ties by putting an end to the temporary, artificial split of the people —a homogeneous people who lived through their long history in one and the same territory as a social, economic, and cultural whole. It is the question of the Korean people holding their own destiny in their hands and building up a united country as they see fit. The Korean question, therefore, is neither one of international conflicts nor one arising between different nations. It is a question that concerns internal affairs of the Korean people, a question related to their country and to their rights. No one but the Korean nation has right to tackle and solve the question.

Consequently, the question of Korea's unification should be settled by the Korean people themselves allowing no interference from without.

Should any one speak about interests and independence of the nation while he welcomes outside interference in settling domestic affairs, it is only to mislead the public.

When the principle of self-determination is abandoned and outside interference is tolerated, it will only invite subjugation and domination. It is the truth born out by history of many nations that groaned under imperialist rule. The tragic events which took place in the closing period of the Li dynasty in our history and what the world is witnessing today in South Korea glaringly testify to this.

Imperialism from its own aggressive and predatory nature is incompatible with sovereignty and independence of other nations.

Aggression and territorial expansion are the very corner-stone of imperialism. Accordingly, its policy always ignores self-determination and independence of other nations. Moreover, never will the essence of the imperialist policy change, whether it may be clothed with "aid" or trimmed with the emblem of the United Nations.

Today imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, has turned the U.N. into a tool of neo-colonialism—a vehicle for penetration into other countries and for enslaving the peoples.

Paragraph 7, Article 2 of the U.N. Charter strictly prohibits U.N. interference in the internal affairs of other countries and nations. This notwithstanding, Washington is using the U.N. for interfering in domestic affairs of other countries, and perpetrating sinister intrigues and military provocations to bring those nations under its domination. The most naked example of this can be seen in South Korea, where the U.S. imperialists are utilizing the U.N. for their aggressive policy on Korea.

Under Article 107 and Paragraph 7 Article 2 of the U.N. Charter the Korean question falls entirely beyond the competence of the U.N. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists occupied, under the U.N. signboard, South Korea to hinder in every way Korea's peaceful unification and North-South contact. More than that. Washington set up a puppet regime through the fraudulent "elections" to perpetrate their colonial rule in South Korea. Then the U.S. imperialists unleashed the three-year war against the Korean people; now they are working madly to start another war.

To be sure, the U.S. government also speaks of "unification of Korea." But, what they talk about is, in reality, to extend its rule to North Korea so as to turn the whole of Korea into a colony and a bridgehead of aggressive war. To this end, they always habitually bring up the "U.N.-supervised elections."

Therefore, if Korea is to be unified and defend its sovereignty and independence, making the American aggressive army go from South Korea and rejecting all outside interference is a prerequisite.

The independent principle is well-grounded for it is not only in full conformity with the spirit of self-determination, but also a key to the just and fair settlement of the question of unification of Korea in accordance with the wish and free will of the entire Korean people.

To settle domestic affairs by the people themselves without outside interference is in full accord with the democratic will and interests of the whole nation.

The question of Korea's unification is an urgent one for the Korean people. The future of the Korean people hinges on it.

Today there are two different social systems in the divided Korea, the northern and southern parts. Therefore, the question of Korea's unification is, in the last analysis, one of choosing a single social system which the Korean people wish to see installed on their land. And, no one but the Korean people can settle this question, because only the Korean people will set up a united, all-Korea central government. They are the people who will live under a united political, economic and social system.

Hence, it is necessary for the people to enjoy the complete freedom of expression in determining important matters concerning their future. In this respect, the most important and fundamental condition is to reject outside interference.

It is precisely because, as shown above, outside intervention only invites infringement upon sovereignty, hampers the democratization of society, suppresses the democratic rights and freedom, and sows discord among the people. All this can be seen clearly in South Korea, South Vietnam, Laos, the Congo (L) and other areas.

The U.S. imperialists that occupy South Korea and interfere in internal affairs, have established a colonial ruling system with their puppets after the fraudulent elections which were held at gun point. They are driving their puppets to mercilessly suppressing the democratic freedom and rights of the people.

Not only that. The U.S. aggressors are trying everything to breed discord and fan variances and hostility among the Koreans.

Poster: "Let's Drive Out U.S. Imperialism and Unify the Country!"

It is proved by the fact that they, shouting about the non-existent "menace from the North," are working to fan up war hysteria, make various political factions fight each other, and force their cat's paws to oppress the progressives in South Korea. All this glaringly testifies that, when the country is occupied by alien forces and their interference is allowed, there will be neither political freedom nor freedom of expression. On the contrary, only discord and confusion will prevail in the country.

To drive out the U.S. troops from South Korea and rebuff all outside intervention is a prerequisite to sovereignty in South Korea and free all-Korea elections. Only then, democratization of South Korean society and freedom of all political activities will be possible.

When all this is guaranteed, the question of Korea's unification would be brought to the final settlement by means of establishing an all-Korea, united central government after general elections in North and South Korea based on genuinly democratic principles.

No one but the Korean people can settle fairly the question of the country's unification.

The principle of self-dependent unification advocated by the Workers' Party of Korea is based on the strength of the Korean people who can solve ably all their internal problems by their own efforts.

This is one of the most important aspects showing the soundness of the principle of self-dependent unification.

The long history of our country is permeated with the ardent patriotism our ancestors had displayed in defending the freedom and independence of the country, and with the noble heritage in all domains of production, technology, science, culture and arts.

Particularly, after the country's liberation the people in the North, having taken firmly their destiny into their hands, have explored the road to independent development, and registered great successes in the struggle for prosperity and development of the country. This is a clear evidence of the great power and capability of the Korean people.

The people of North Korea have established the people's power of their own free will, built a firm independent national economy by mobilizing the nation's own forces under the banner of self-reliance, and strengthened rock-firm the country's might in all fields, political, economic, cultural.

All this eloquently testifies to the fact that the Korean people are endowed with capabilities to solve all questions concerning their country and consolidate the strength of the nation.

The Korean people do not need anyone's "supervision" in solving their own problem. Nor do they demand any "security" in shaping their own destiny.

The independent principle of the country's unification is the most fair and just one from all angles—self-determination, the Korean people's interests, practicability of solving the question, peace in the Far East and the world.

That is why the principle of self-dependent unification enjoys warm support not only of the entire Korean people in the North and the South but also of the Asian and African peoples and the world people that love freedom and peace.

It is not fortuitous that voices demanding the unification of the country without outside interference are mounting ever higher among the people and public circles of South Korea braving the bayonets of U.S. imperialism and its stooges. Moreover, they are coming out all the more resolutely for the cause of unification.

The first and foremost task needed for the peaceful unification of Korea is to drive out U.S. imperialism, the main obstacle, from South Korea, and at the same time, to fight against the Pak Jung Hi clique that in league with U.S. imperialism are dead set against the country's peaceful unification.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, they are a band of traitors who are set to feather the nest by stationing the aggressive U.S. imperialist forces in South Korea.

Blabbing about the "unification by conquering communism," a variation of Syngman Rhee's "march north to unify," and the "unification under the U.N. supervision" which is little different from the former in substance, the Pak Jung Hi clique are doing everything to hinder the peaceful, democratic unification of Korea. Their nature being such, nothing else could be expected of them.

Under the circumstances, it would be out of the question for the nation to promote the unity and attain the country's unification unless it fights those traitors, who, hand in glove with the foreign imperialist aggressors, are rejecting North-South intercourse and exchange, selling off the national interests.

It is only too natural, since the April popular uprising of 1960, for the broad sections of the South Korean people to come out to fight the Pak Jung Hi clique. The people are shouting: The country's unification is not a question which a dictator, or a few politicians, or power holders should deal with under the table with an eye to self-interest and privileges.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared time and again that we would go along with anyone who is for defending the interests of our nation and aspires

(Continued on page 6.)

World Public Opinion on Korea's Unification

Today public opinion of the world is on the side of the Korean people who are struggling to put an early end to the country's division and achieve the unification allowing no outside interference.

U.S. TROOPS SHOULD LEAVE SOUTH KOREA

Public opinion prevailing in many countries condemning unanimously that U.S. imperialism is the main obstacle in the way of Korea's unification, demands not in uncertain terms the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The Soviet daily "Izvestia" carried on January 11 this year a commentary entitled "The task that should be settled by the Koreans themselves." Pointing out that U.S. occupation of South Korea is the major obstacle to Korea's unification, the paper demanded that the U.S. imperialists must stop their interference in Korea's internal affairs under the U.N. flag and get out from South Korea at once.

In Mali's daily "Essor" of 12 February appeared an article, which read "the precondition for unification of Korea and Vietnam is the withdrawal of U.S. occupation army" and "the imperialists should stop their intervention in the internal affairs of other countries."

The Chinese daily "People's Daily" under the heading "Korea's Unification Should Be Realized" carried an editorial stressing that the question of unification of Korea is an internal affair of the Korean people and no outside intervention warranted.

The Secretariat of the International Students' League in an appeal addressed to the students of the

world made it clear that not a single foreign soldier is stationed in North Korea, and aggressive U.S. troops have no reason to remain in South Korea. The appeal demanded the U.S. imperialists must stop immediately their chants of aggression and war and leave South Korea at once carrying all their murderous weapons with them.

In its editorial the Indonesian daily "Warta Bhakti" wrote on February 6 that the question of Korea's unification hinges on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea. Then "Al Gumhuriya" of the United Arab Republic in its February 8 editorial demanded: "All foreign troops must quit South Korea."

Articles demanding an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea also appeared in the Ceylonese daily "Ata", Chilean paper "La Segunda," and in many influential Japanese newspapers.

KOREA MUST BE REUNIFIED BY THE KOREAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES

The world public opinion supports the Korean people who maintain that the question of Korea's unification should be settled by the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

Under the heading "We Protest" "Neues Deutschland," the organ of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, commented on January 16 that the question of Korea's unification is one of the domestic affairs of the Korean people that should be solved only by the Korean people themselves. The paper also wrote that the Korean question must be settled by establishing a unified central government which represents all strata of the people through free, general all-Korea elections on a democratic principle without outside interference. The paper concluded:

"The U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique who chant U.N. supervised elections are bent on inviting outside interference in the question of Korea's unification. But such stand is incompatible with the sovereignty of the Korean people, it is a gross provocation to them."

In a commentary, the Uruguayan daily "El Popular" in its January 15 issue emphasized under the headline of "Unification of Korea is a question of the Korean people themselves" that the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the country's unification was the most reasonable one for reunifying Korea peacefully.

The Sixth Council Meeting of the Committee for the Asian and African People's Solidarity adopted a resolution "On the Korean Question." Pointing out that U.S. interference under the name of the U.N. in Korea's internal affairs is the stumbling block in the peaceful unification of Korea, the resolution read: "There is no other way of unification than reunifying Korea by the Korean people allowing no outside interference, on democratc principles and by peaceful means."

In its commentary, the Ceylonese daily "Ata" of February 2 stated that the question of unification of Korea is an internal affair of the Korean people.

On January 30, the Cuban daily "Hoy" wrote that Korea must be unified on a democratic principle.

Indonesian news agency "Antara" reported: the question of Korea's unification is a national task of the Korean people, the solution of which cannot be delayed any longer. It is entirely due to U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy for splitting Korea that Korea has been divided for 20 years. Therefore, the world is blaming U.S. occupation of South Korea and aggressive U.S. policy as the main obstacle to the unification of Korea.

The Liaison Committee for Peace in the Asian and Pacific Areas made a statement against the illegal resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly. The statement reads: "Korea has not been unified yet, and the whole blame must rest with the U.S. imperiallists, who occupy South Korea at the point of their bayonets, pursue openly a policy of aggression and war, and prepare madly for another war against the peaceful unification of Korea."

Vietnamese daily "Nhan Dan" of January 13 in a commentary wrote that the just proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on unification of Korea have been rejected for twenty years by the South Korean authorities. And the Pak Jung Hi clique, the faithful American stooges, are shouting "U.N. supervised unification" against the just proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The article denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique who are pleading for prolonged U.S. occupation of South Korea, the main obstacle to the country's unification. The paper continued: "the Pak Jung Hi clique chanting U.N. supervised elections practise every fascist policy to stop by force the just struggle of the South Korean people for reunification."

The entire Korean people are struggling for peaceful unification of the country against U.S. imperialism and its stooges who are bent on keeping Korea divided.

The Korean people who are actively supported by unbiased public opinion of the world will certainly reunify the country making U.S. aggressors quit South Korea.

(Continued from page 5.)

after the country's unification, irrespective of his political views, ideological differences, or past doings.

The united struggle of the people is the decisive force in accomplishing the country's unification.

Today the South Korean people of all walks of life, under the banner of unification with no outside interference, are waging a valiant struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their followers. The struggle of the Korean people, who enjoy active support of the people of the world, will certainly bring about unification of the country by the Koreans allowing no interference from without.

Ploughing

FARM MACHINE STATION

RI CHANG HEUP

KANGDONG County in South Pyungan Province is situated in the basin of the Nam River, a tributary of the Taidong River. Out of the total area of the cultivated land of 14,000 *jungbo* in the county only 2,000 *jungbo* is paddy-field, the rest being terraced and mountain plots. Therefore, the inhabitants used to lead a hard life in the past. In addition to this, the region, hidden in deep mountains, was removed far from modern civilization for centuries. And only primitive farming methods were known to the people there.

For 20 years following the country's liberation from Japanese colonial rule this remote county has made progress under the people's power. The land reform and agricultural co-operation have freed the peasants once and for all from poverty and exploitation. Irrigation projects were extensively built, so far 57 pumping stations have been erected and canals dug to water even plots on the mountain tops.

This is not all the changes that came to the county.

All 24 co-operative farms in the county are doing the farming with tractors. Mechanization is making steady progress. And this is another big change.

MECHANIZATION

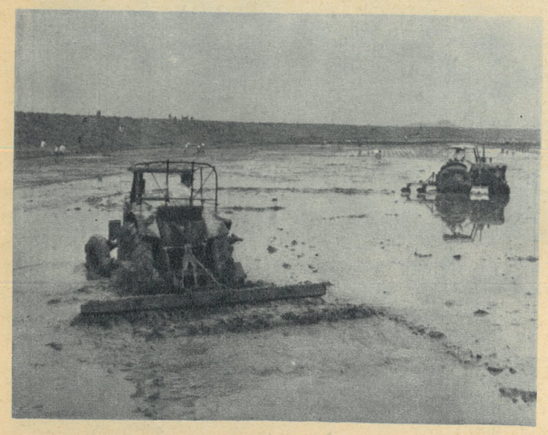
It is the county farm machine station that plays the most important role in carrying out the technical revolution in the countryside, especially the task of emancipating the co-op farmers from difficult work.

The farm machine station, one of the state organizations to serve the co-operative farms, has a number of tractors and other farm machines, and it helps co-op farms do the difficult and complicated job.

In 1948 tractors were used for the first time in farming. It was in February 1950 that a series of the first farm machine stations (called farm machine hired stations then) appeared in the country. Korea could not turn out then on its own tractors, lorries, and other modern farm machines. Accordingly, such stations were set up in some plain areas.

The country began to organize farm machine stations in all counties in conformity with the task of carrying out the allround agricultural mechanization in 1959—by then the country started to produce tractors and lorries on a big scale.

It was in September 1958 that the farm machine station was set up with 23 tractors in Kangdong County. Only 7-8 kinds of work—ploughing, threshing, pumping and others—were done by machines. Ploughing by the tractor did not cover a wide area.



Land levelling

Weeding

However, in later years production of the country's farm machines increased rapidly, and a number of tractors and tractor-drawn farm machines were sent to the farm machine station. Compared with 1959, in 1964 the number of tractors increased about 3 times, the kinds of work mechanized went up to 29, and the area ploughed by machines extended some 6-fold.

Take the case of the Moonheung Co-operative Farm.

The farm machine station allotted permanently three tractors to this co-op farm to perform some 20 different kinds of work for the co-op farmers—ploughing, threshing, transport and so forth.

It has been some years since electricity came to this farm, and the people are using it not only for lighting but for farming as well.

We visited the Hyangdan Co-operative Farm, which is in the remotest areas. We had to scale steep Kobiryung hill and cross the Nam River to reach there. There, too, we saw machines working.

Highly praising the workers of the station, chairman of the co-op farm Han Seung Yup said: "They are revolutionaries to liberate the tillers from difficult work."

Indeed, we could see everywhere how hard the farm machine station workers were working to make the peasants' work lighter.

To plough the terraced fields they invented various types of tractor-drawn ploughs. A farm machine repair shop has been built in the station. No more do they spend much time in repairing machines, because they do all minor repairs. Besides, they also have set up a farm implement repair shop for the co-op farm.

Today in all the farms of the county even small mechanization is in full steam. Cable-cars have been installed under the slogan: "No more transport by manual labour." Thus, the level of mechanization keeps rising, and the peasants of this county are gradually being freed from difficult toil.

VANGUARDS ON THE FIELDS

As we called at the Hyanggyo-ri village, a grandma named Ri Hwa Yong told us the following:

Ri Eung Ho, her husband, was a bull-headed man. He would not budge even an inch from his belief. He maintained there could be no such thing as new technique in farming as farming has been done for thousands of years. When tractors ploughed the field he said: "They ploughed too deep..."

But in autumn the paddy-fields that the tractors tilled yielded more grain than the previous years. Now, he began to think differently about the tractor. He made friends with tractor drivers; he would listen to them and the youths of the village when they speak about how farming was done in other places and about advanced farming methods.

The grandma closed with these words:

"You know what? He got civilized by the tractor. The city people made him know what machines can do."

In fact the workers of the farm machine station not only help the co-op farmers free themselves from hard work, but diffuse cultural and technical knowledge among the tillers. Old notions of the peasants gradually are cast aside, and now they yearn for the new.

The motto of the Kangdong County Farm Machine Station is to make every farmer a tractor driver. Now every workteam has a "learn-to-drive" group. Already a number of youths can drive the tractor and know much about machines.

Altogether there are 113 qualified peasant-drivers at the co-op farms in the county who are now helping the farm machine station workers and redoubling their efforts to push ahead with agricultural mechanization.

We recalled Premier Kim Il Sung's words at the national conference of model tractor drivers held at the beginning of last year:

"You are the first ranks of the working class who have gone to the countryside... Our aim is to make peasants agricultural workers in the future... You must show the peasants through your practice how well the working class work in all fields."

Today the workers of the Kangdong Farm Machine Station are executing the teachings of the Premier.

Wheat harvester

FARMING IS OUR OWN WORK

All the farm machine stations in every county are under the control of the county co-operative farm management committee that guides the co-op farms in the county.

The Kangdong Farm Machine Station has four companies of tractor drivers and a repair shop. Every company is equipped with ten to fifteen tractors and various other farm machines.

Every company is to help several co-operative farms. Each company is divided into platoons with three to four tractors and drivers each, and they are assigned to co-op farms and workteams. These farm machine station workers work with the farmers. The tractor drivers are paid under an established system. Every month they draw half of salary from the station; as to the remaining half it is paid by the co-op farm which they are attached to at the time of distribution, which is to be computed by work-points each driver earns.

All this helps the tractor drivers enhance the sense of responsibility to the co-op farm where they are stationed.

The co-op farms pay to the farm machine station not according to the working hours of machines but to the quality and quantity of work done by the machines. And the payment is done in kind.

Thus, the work done by machines of the farm machine station and all its assistance given to the farms are closely linked with production of the co-op farm, for which the station is also responsible.

When we dropped in the Kangdong Farm Machine Station, we recalled the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" which opened up a bright vista and put forth measures for realizing the final and complete solution of the agrarian question.

The Theses stressed that for the ultimate solution of the agrarian question the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions should be continuously carried out even after the completion of agricultural co-operation to erase thoroughly the differences between town and country. To this end, the state must make every effort to give more aid to the countryside, the Theses emphasized.

Our visit to Kangdong County, a very remote place, made us see how the ideals of the Theses are being translated into reality. Workers of the farm machine station, "revolutionaries to liberate the peasants from difficult work and the first ranks of the working class who have gone to the countryside," are marching forward hand in hand with the co-op farmers.

AN ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKING PEOPLE

In March in our country a mass organization named the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea was founded.

The Union has formed, to begin with, its central committee, provincial, city, and county (district) committees and primary organizations in all co-operative farms, state farms and stock farms and at the factories, mills, and offices directly serving the rural economy, as well as in schools, clinics, and public service facilities in farm villages.

The new Union is of significance in socialist construction in the countryside and in the political life of the co-operative farmers. With the completion of socialist agricultural co-operation and the progress of socialist construction in the countryside, the peasants' life has gone through fundamental changes.

Today the countryside freed once and for all from century-old backwardness and poverty, is thriving. And people are working in harmony, and everyone is leading a worthwhile life. Co-operative farmers and workers in the domain of agriculture are diligently working to implement the tasks set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" that Premier Kim Il Sung made public to build yet richer and more cultured socialist rural villages.

Today, holding high the Theses, the Korean people are energetically pushing ahead with the tasks of ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in the countryside, and are rendering more help to the countryside, and constantly improving guidance and management of the rural economy so as to consolidate and develop the victorious socialist agricultural system. To terminate the differences between town and country, class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, is the historical tasks for the Korean people. And these tasks cannot be executed unless the worker-peasant alliance is further reinforced and the selfless enthusiasm and creative energies of all peasants and working people in the field of agriculture are enhanced considerably.

The new Union is a revolutionary mass organization to further elevate the role of co-operative farmers and working people in the agricultural domain in implementing these tasks and to organize and mobilize them in conformity with the new situation created in the country.

There had been in the country the Peasants' Union of Korea, a mass peasants organization, which came into being in January 1946. It was an organization, which drew its main membership from the poor peasants who had been maltreated in the days of Japanese colonial rule over Korea. It strove to oppose the landlords and rich peasants. It embracing the broad masses of toiling farmers, contributed greatly to arousing their patriotic enthusiasm so as to successfully carry out the land reform and develop agriculture, and to the historic cause of socialist co-operativization of the private peasant economy after the armistice in July 1953.

However, it could not meet fully the demands of the large-scale socialist rural construction—the new conditions created after the completion of agricultural co-operation.

Today a large-scale co-operative economy, instead of the scattered, private peasant economy, reigns the countryside which has been converted into a well-to-do and modern one equipped with up-to-date technique. In the countryside there are a great army of workers and technicians of farm machine stations, farm implements factories, state farms and stock farms, irrigation offices, agricultural research institutes, construction corps, power stations, veterinary hospitals. And their number keeps increasing as town extends more help to the countryside. This means that ownership by the entire people has penetrated more deeply into the rural areas along with the co-operative ownership while the working class has exerted its great influence on the farmers in the fields of ideology, technique, and culture.

Great changes are prominent in ideology and consciousness of the peasants. Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea the peasants have been steeled through their active participation in rehabilitating the rural economy on the war debris, in socialist transformation of agriculture, and in building up the countryside. They have exerted efforts to arm themselves with a Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

And, today, the new circumstances in the countryside, the new situation of the peasants, and the consolidated worker-peasant alliance call for a powerful revolutionary mass organization which will embrace all co-operative farmers and working people directly engaged in the sphere of agriculture.

From this matured demand and on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Peasants' Union was replaced by the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, a new mass organization of the working people of the agricultural industry.

With high political enthusiasm, several millions of co-operative farmers, workers, technicians, and office employees of the factories, offices, and shops directly serving the rural economy have joined the U.A.W.P.K. Thus the co-operative farmers on the one hand, and on the other, the workers, technicians and office employees directly serving the rural economy have been organized into a unique mass organization. The new Union will intensify further political and ideological influence of the working class on the co-operative farmers, popularize rapidly in the countryside the achievements of science and technique attained in industry and the advanced industrial management methods, and accelerate agricultural growth. The U.A.W.P.K. will play a great role in further exalting the superiority of the socialist agricultural system and swiftly raising the material and cultural standards of the peasants.

The founding of the U.A.W.P.K., a transmission-belt linking the Party with the toiling masses in the domain of agriculture, is another embodiment of the revolutionary mass line of the Party and an example of creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on building up mass organizations of the working people to the reality of the country.

The U.A.W.P.K. defines its main task "to strive to accelerate the socialist rural construction in the northern part of the country, to ensure a complete victory of socialism, to implement on a national basis anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist democratic revolution, and to build socialism and communism."

The U.A.W.P.K. will successfully execute its honorable role of transmission belt of the Party.

NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA IN FIGURES

Below are some statistical figures reflecting the realities of South Korea into which the U.S. have poured "aid" during the past 20 years and of North Korea that relying on its own efforts is forging ahead.

INDUSTRY

North Korea surpasses South Korea 15.2 times and 526 times in the per capita output of pig iron and steel respectively.

North and South Korea in the Output of Major Industrial Products Per Head of the Population in 1962

	North Korea	South Korea
Electricity	1,015 kwh	76 kwh
Chemical fertilizer	75.3 kg	3.1 kg
Cement	210.7 kg	30.3 kg
Coal	1,170 kg	285 kg

South Korea's per capita output of industrial goods dropped by some 50 per cent compared with 20 years back. South Korea's industry can hardly satisfy 20 per cent of the needs of the population. South Korea relies on foreign countries for 100 per cent of machine-tools and rolling stock, 95 per cent of chemical fertilizers, and more than 80 per cent of structural steel.

Contrary to this, North Korea's total value of industrial output in 1963 grew 32 times as against 1946, the year after the country's liberation.

Between 1954 and 1963 the gross value of industrial output grew at the annual rate of 34.8 per cent on an average in North Korea. At present North Korea is producing almost all the machinery and equipment and daily necessaries the country needs, including electric locomotives, trolley buses, tractors, large-size boats as well as metallurgical, generating and chemical equipment. All in all, North Korea can supply itself 93.8 per cent of all machinery and equipment it needs.

FOOD PROBLEM

Most of the fertile land of Korea is in the South, and South Korea has been known as the granary of Korea. North Korea suffered from a food shortage.

Today South Korea's agricultural output has been reduced to two-thirds compared with 20 years ago. Its arable land shrank by 200,000 hectares—100,000 hectares have been requisitioned for military purposes—and the sown area by 400,000 hectares. The application of American fertilizers that do not fit South Korea's soil acidified the farm lands to the extreme. Then the farmers work with primitive farm implements. In 1963 to every 100 peasant households only 0.6 hoe, 0.5 hand-weeder, and 0.6 thrasher were supplied. Needless to say, tractors and modern farm machines are unthinkable. Only 2 per cent of the peasants—South Korea's rural population accounts for more than 65 per cent of the total—see electric lights. South Korea had a food shortage of 15 million *suk* (One *suk* approximates 150 kg.) in 1963. In 1964, there were 1,400,000 farm households that had no provisions. Today in South Korea surplus U.S. farm produce takes up more than 20 per cent of food consumption. Debts of a South Korean peasant family increased some 30 times between 1953 and 1963.

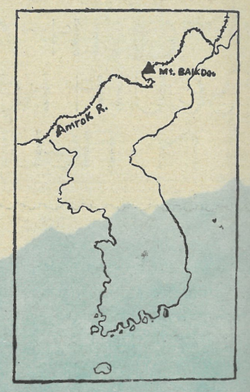
The picture is quite different in North Korea.

The grain yield nearly doubled in the past twenty years; the gross value of agricultural output grew by 168 per cent; the arable land expanded by some 130,000 hectares. Irrigation has been completed in the main. Moreover, today one tractor is working on every 100 hectares of farm land. Electricity has reached 95.5 per cent of all farm villages. Then 420 kg of chemical fertilizer was applied to each hectare of paddy field in 1963.

Last year the Government decided to abolish completely agricultural tax-in-kind by 1966, and to finance productive construction as well as housing projects for the peasants.

Now North Korea finds itself in a position to produce enough food and to spare.

TRAVELOGUE



ALONG THE AMROK RIVER

HUH HANG JONG

We travelled along the Amrok River which winds its course along the northwestern frontier.

The Amrok River, the longest one in our country, bordering Korea and China rises in Mt. Baikdoo and empties itself into the West Sea.

In the pre-liberation days, our compatriots, pressed by the cruel oppression of Japanese imperialism, left their dear native land and crossed the Amrok or the Dooman to China with the hope of finding a new life, shedding bitter tears. And the revolutionary forerunners, burning with patriotism, crossed these rivers to fight against the Japanese imperialists for independence and freedom of the country.

In days gone-by the Amrok River was a river of sufferings, and its history is associated with the patriotic spirit of our forerunners.

Lake Soopoong—Source of Electric Power

Starting from the middle reaches of the river we came down the river. Our first destination was Lake Soopoong, an artificial lake, called "golden lake on the Amrok River."

Green mountains shrouded in mist were reflected in the crystal-clear lake, where hundreds of different kinds of fishes thrive. According to the workers of the fresh-water fish breeding office here, every year over 10,000 tons of fish are caught on this lake.

In the thickly wooded shores are to be found various kinds of wild plants for fibres, wild fruits, and medicinal herbs.

From the dense forest of Mt. Baikdoo timbers are rafted down the Amrok River to be gathered on Soopoong Lake. From here timbers are carried by railway to saw mills and construction sites in all parts of the country. So the lake, in a way, is an important water transportation centre.

However, it is not for this reason that Lake Soopoong is called a "golden lake." The lake is so called for the Soopoong Hydro-power Station, one of the biggest power stations in the country. Its power feeds all parts of the country.

The road traversed by this "golden lake" is not a smooth one. After its surrender in Korea, Japanese imperialism wantonly destroyed the power station built with the sweat and blood of the Korean people.

With the country's liberation, our working people became masters of the hydro-power station, and they were confronted with an urgent task of rebuilding it. However, one difficulty after another cropped up.

Because the Japanese imperialists did not teach technique to the Korean people, there was hardly any Korean workers who knew how to operate the generator. Nor did we know how to go about rehabilitating and building the destroyed hydro-power station.

In order to produce electric power, we had to, first of all, reconstruct the bellmouthed structure, the heart of the power-station.

When the defeated Japanese imperialists were driven away from Korea, they uttered that if the bellmouth was to be reconstructed, the lake had to be drained, a job—the Japanese argued—the Koreans would never be able to do.

But things turned out quite differently. The liberated working class of our country successfully carried out this difficult project with its collective strength and talent.

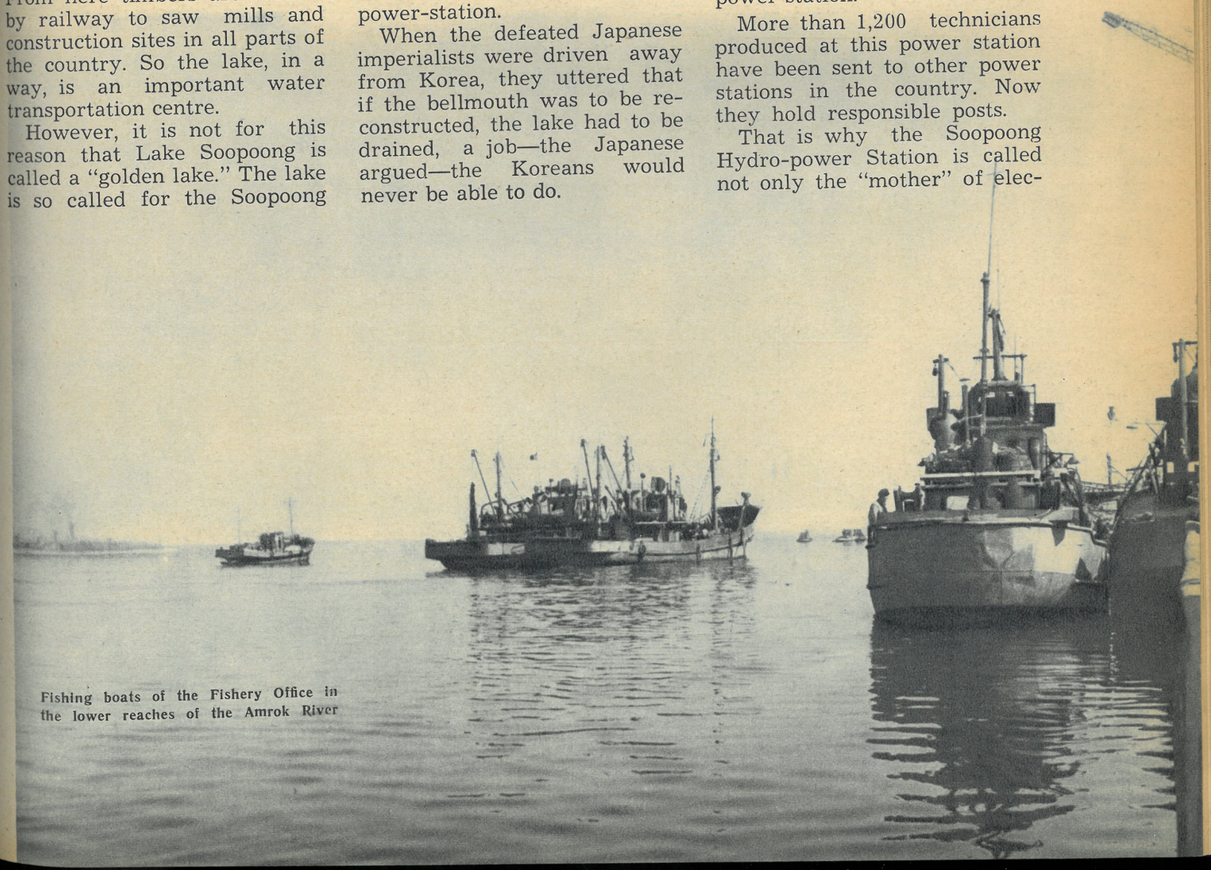
Since then, however, this hydro-power station came to undergo a serious trial. During the Korean war, U.S. imperialism dropped more than 900 bombs to destroy the dam and other facilities.

Our working people, even during the difficult war time, defended the power station with their blood. Thus, after the war the power station began to rise up on the war debris. It has been rebuilt into an up-to-date one.

Compared with the Japanese time, the ranks of the power station's technicians grew by hundreds of times. Besides, the power station trained many engineers and assistant engineers, who introduced inventions and devices and advanced techniques to enhance remarkably the generating capacity of the power station.

More than 1,200 technicians produced at this power station have been sent to other power stations in the country. Now they hold responsible posts.

That is why the Soopoong Hydro-power Station is called not only the "mother" of elec-



Fishing boats of the Fishery Office in the lower reaches of the Amrok River

tric power for its scale and size, but also a centre for training personnel for the electric industry.

On a Passenger Boat

From Soopoong we continued our journey by train along the lower reaches of the Amrok River, and soon found ourselves in Chungsoo.

Passenger boats ply between here and Sineuijoo.

On a calm July morning when the fog had just cleared off, we got aboard a steamboat. Our ship gradually gathered speed, leaving a long trace on the water. We went up on deck. A cool river breeze blew. On both sides of the river there unrolled the vast stretch of fields, green with cereals.

Sailing down the river, our boat passed by Okgang and Soojin to reach the town of Euijoo, an old town, before we notice it.

To the left we could see Tonggoon-jung Pavilion standing on a green hill. The pavilion, it is said, served as a place for commanding troops against foreign invaders in by-gone days. Then there was the Euijoo Walls, built in the Koryu period.

A Border City Sineuijoo—the Northwestern Gateway

It was about 3 p.m. when we reached Sineuijoo. The sky was clear, and we felt refreshed.

We walked along the Amrok River against a cool river wind.

Situated on the northwestern tip of the country, Sineuijoo boasts of many multi-storied apartment buildings. Then parks with a luxuriant growth of beautiful flowers are to be seen here and there in the city.

Sineuijoo is an important light industrial centre of our country. On the riverside, where only a few years ago was nothing but a bog overgrown with weeds, stands today the Sineuijoo Chemical Fibre Factory covering a total area of 490,000 square metres.

This chemical fibre factory produces fabrics of good-quality from reeds and maize stalks. It turns out 20,000 tons of staple fibre a year, which means nearly 120,000,000 metres of fabrics.

A number of such up-to-date light industrial plants were built in Sineuijoo after the war.

Besides the chemical fibre factory, there are in Sineuijoo a textile mill and a dyeing shop, and many other large-scale central industrial factories and medium- and small-scale local industrial plants. They are producing thousands of kinds of daily items and food-stuffs.

In the pre-liberation days, however, Sineuijoo was only a transportation centre of the Japanese imperialists, a market for their surplus goods. It was a mere consumer city. And it was only after the country's liberation that Sineuijoo has developed into one of the country's light industrial bases.

A part of Shineuijoo

GREAT SCIENTIFIC FEAT

To discover the secret of life has been the greatest desire of humanity and one of the biggest tasks before modern science. Scientists of the D.P.R.K. have made a great contribution to finding the key to this question.

In recent years, Professor Kim Bong Han, director of the Academy of Kyungrak of the D.P.R.K., and his staff have discovered for the first time in history the substance of Kyungrak and made public the results of their research into the Kyungrak system.

On April 15, this year, the first conference of the Kyungrak Society of the D.P.R.K. was held in Pyongyang, where Dr. Kim Bong Han read two papers: "The Kyungrak System" and "The Sanal Theory."

The first paper elucidates different systems of Kyungrak and their roles in the living body; the second demonstrates that self-renewal of organism is effected by the Kyungrak system.

According to Prof. Kim Bong Han, the Kyungrak system is formed with different systems of circulation linked with one another in a complicated way.

The different systems of Kyungrak are: internal Bonghan duct system, outer Bonghan duct system, interno-external Bonghan duct system, nervous Bonghan duct system, and the Kyungrak system in the internal organs.

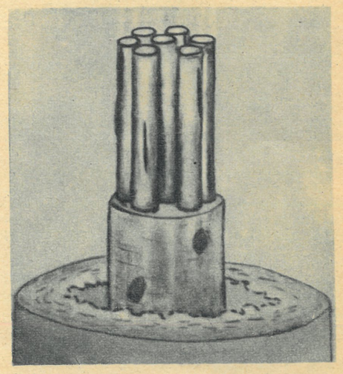
The Kyungrak system is composed of Bonghan ducts and Bonghan corpuscles which are linked by the former.

In the Bonghan duct flows the Bonghan liquid, which starts from tissue cells and runs through the superficial Bonghan corpuscles and deep Bonghan corpuscles, the Bonghan corpuscles in the internal organs, and the terminal Bonghan corpuscles to flow back into tissue cells. This is the circuit of the Bonghan liquid; and such circuits exist in and outside the vessels, around the vessels and nerves, in the nervous system, and in the viscera.

There exist many circuits of Bonghan liquid which are interlinked, forming a complete whole; it follows, therefore, that the Kyungrak system is a multiple circulation system.

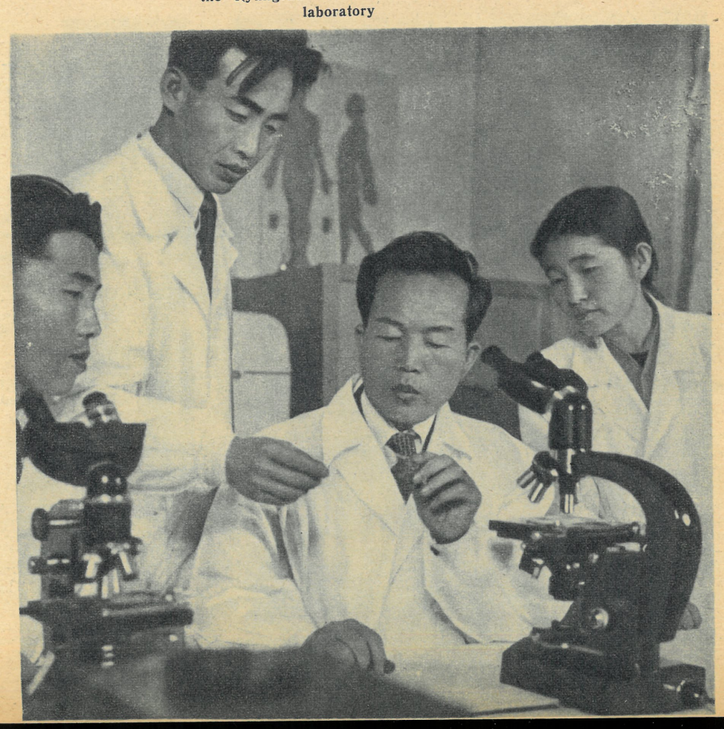
Unlike the blood circulation, these circuits do not form a single system, but they are relatively independent from one another though interlinked.

Bonghan corpuscles are link-

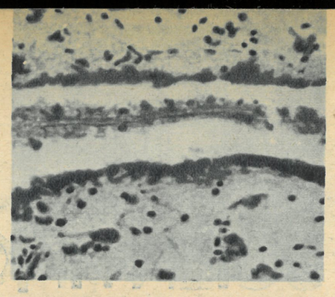


A schema of the internal Bonghan duct

Prof. Kim Bong Han with members of the Kyungrak research collective at a laboratory

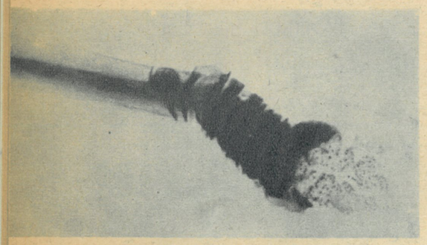


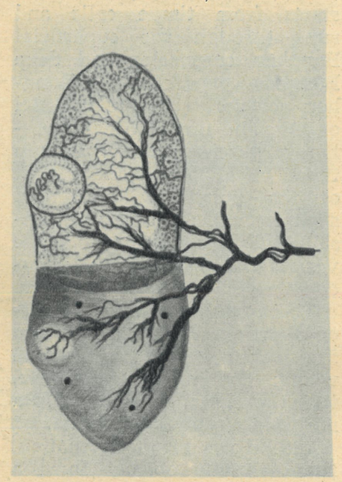
Internal Bonghan duct corpuscle

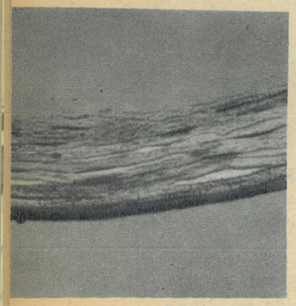


Neural Bonghan duct in the central canal of the spinal cord

Distribution of the Bonghan duct in the ovary. Bonghan ductules penetrate a follicle and enter the ovum



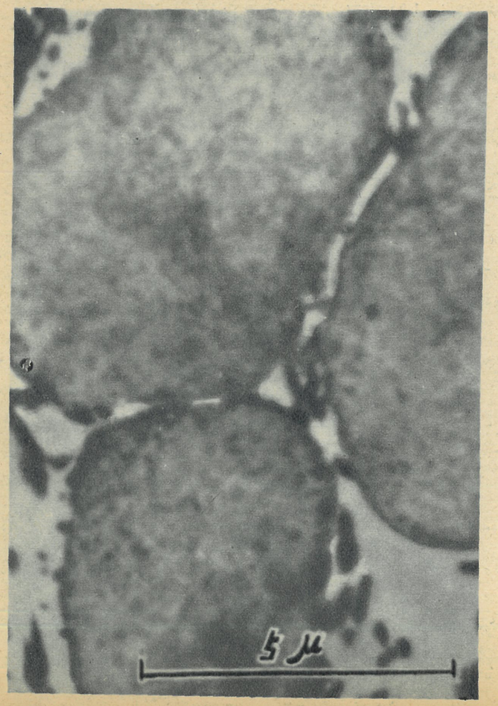


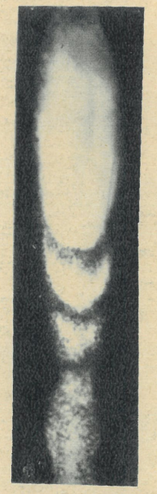


↑ Granular matters flowing out of a cut end of the neural Bonghan duct

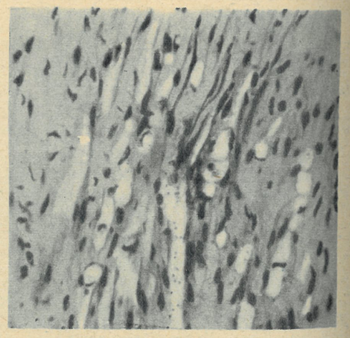
← A squashed specimen of the internal Bonghan duct. Bonghan ductules and rodshaped nuclei are seen

Electron micrograph of a cross section of the internal Bonghan duct





↑ Components of free mononucleotids in Bonghan liquid



Bonghan ductules in outer layer of the superficial Bonghan corpuscle. Basophilic granules are found in the Bonghan ductules

ed with one another by either of the Bonghan ducts, internal, external, nervous or interno-external, or, by two or three sorts of Bonghan ducts. All these links form into a uniform system of Kyungrak.

The Kyungrak research group has found an important thing underlying the vital phenomena, i.e., Bonghan sanal circulates in the Kyungrak system. The discovery of Bonghan sanal is of epochal significance as it gives an answer to the question of self-renewal, an essential question on living bodies.

On sanal Dr. Kim states in his paper:

Bonghan liquid in the Bonghan ducts contains particular granules named Bonghan sanal. Of a globular or oval form, sanal has ordinarily a diametre between 1.2 and 1.5 micron, with the largest a diametre of 2.4 microns and the smallest 0.8 micron. Such sanal consists of the Bonghan sanalosom which is to be found generally in the centre of the sanal and looks darkish under a phase microscope, and the sanaloplasm, which surrounds the sanalosom and looks brighter.

Sanal is wrapped up by a thin membrane named sanal membrane.

Sanalosom contains a great quantity of DNA, and sanaloplasm, RNA.

What are the functions of Bonghan sanal?

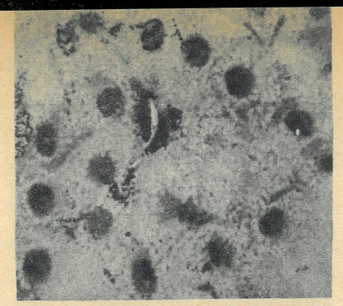
According to the sanal theory, Bonghan sanal grows into a cell, and numerous Bonghan sanals are reproduced in the cell nucleus and leave the cell to circulate in the Kyungrak system.

The process of the formation of a cell from sanal is called "cellulization of sanal" and that of sanal from the cell, "sanalization of the cell."

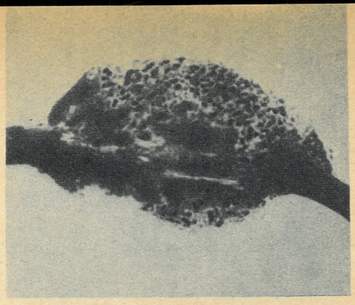
The cellulization of the sanal and the sanalization of the cell are a continued process and this process is named "Bonghan sanal-cell cycle."

To be concrete, these processes take place in the following manner:

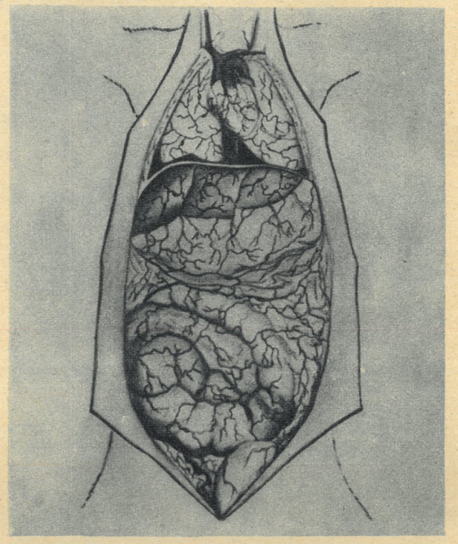
In the course of the movement of sanal, the sanalosom, turning into various forms, sends out sanalosom filaments beyond the sanal membrane, which eventually forms the sanaloplasm and gradually a daughter sanal.



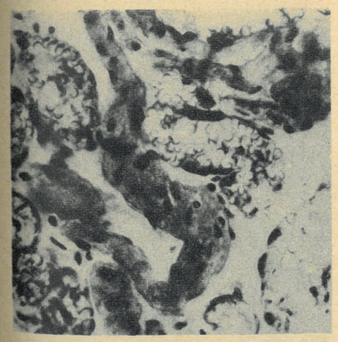
Radioactive isotope (P^{32}) injected into a Bonghan corpuscle flows into the tissue cell nuclei of the internal organ



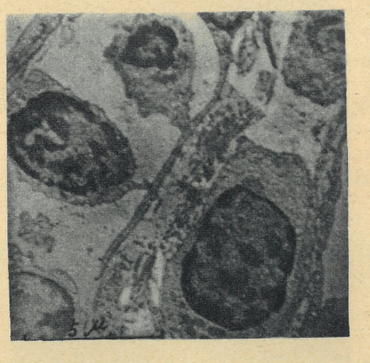
A squashed specimen of the interno-external Bonghan corpuscle

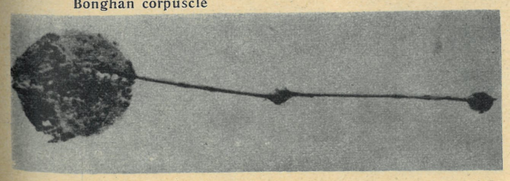


A schema of the interno-external Bonghan duct system



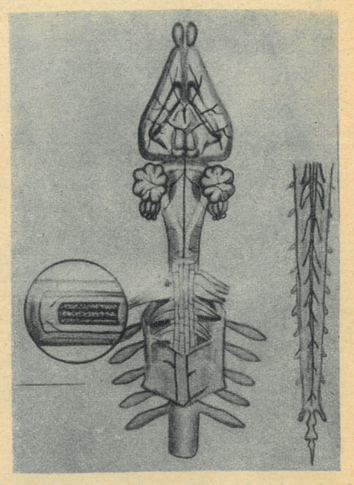
Basophilic granules in a superficial Bonghan corpuscle



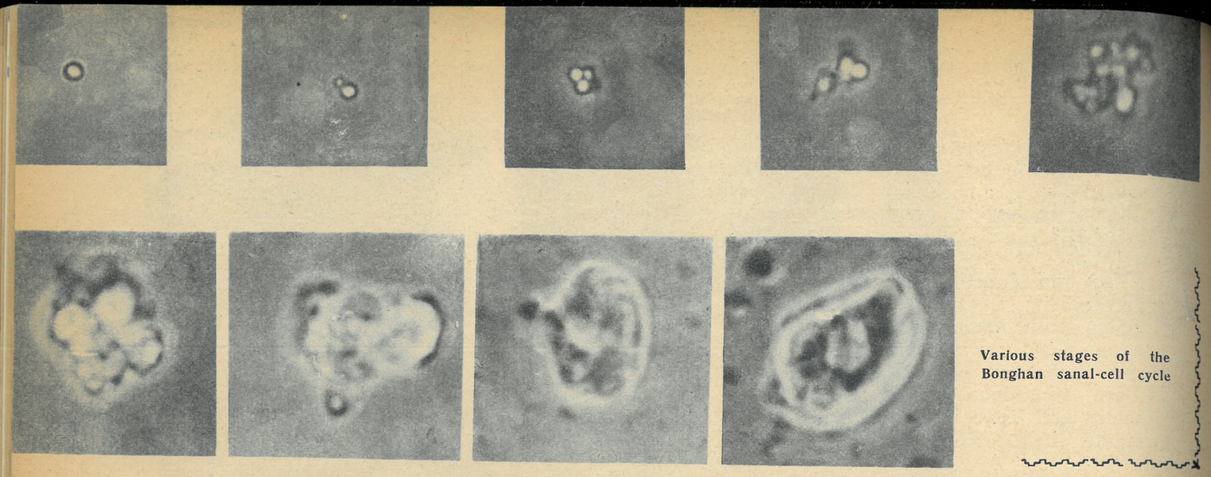


↑ Electron micrograph of external Bonghan corpuscle

← The intravisceral Bonghan corpuscle and the terminal Bonghan corpuscle



A schema of the neural Bonghan duct system



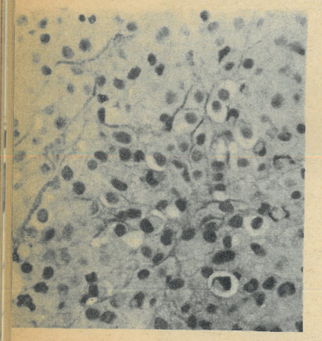
Various stages of the Bonghan sanal-cell cycle

The daughter sanal as well as the mother sanal multiply. The multiplied sanals fuse into a cell nucleus, and then cytoplasm is formed around the cell nucleus.

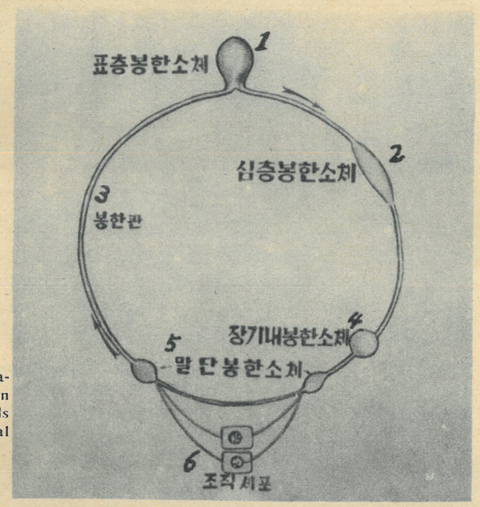
The cell theory has maintained that the cell is the only morphological and functional unit of organism and that cells are multiplied by the cellular division alone.

But the sanal theory proves that the smallest unit of organism is not the cell but the Bonghan sanal which is smaller than a cell and that the cell is formed from this Bonghan sanal and the cell thus formed is renewed uninterruptedly into new cells through the "Bonghan sanal-cell cycle." In short, it has been found that the cell is a particular phase of the circulation movement of sanal.

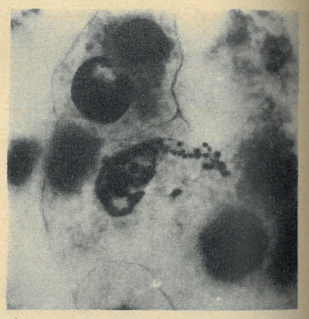
The process of birth and development of sanal is at the



Bonghan ductules containing granules are seen between and in the cells of the interno-external Bonghan corpuscle

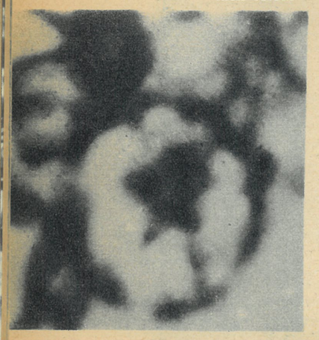


A schema of the circuit of Bonghan liquid
1. Superficial Bonghan corpuscle 2. Deep Bonghan corpuscle 3. Bonghan duct 4. Intravisceral Bonghan corpuscle 5. Terminal Bonghan corpuscle 6. Tissue cell

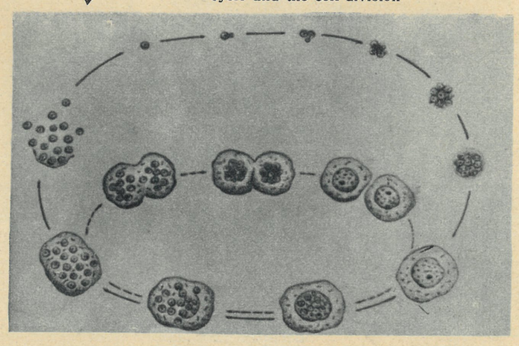


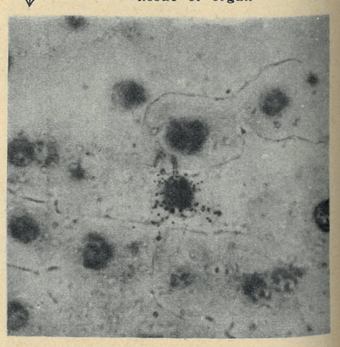
The process of forming new cells by the Bonghan sanal labelled with radioactive isotope after reaching the tissue of organ

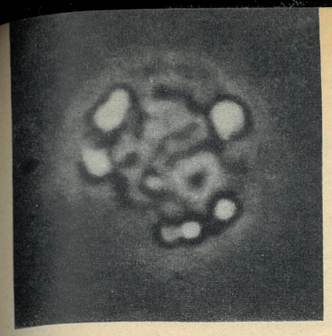
Electron micrograph of the Bonghan sanal. Sanalosom and sanal membrane appear in a darkish colour



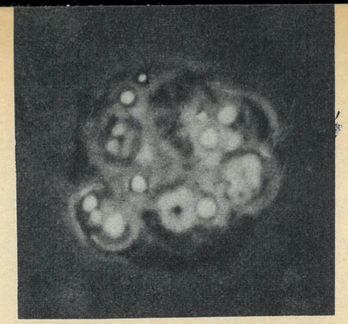
The inter-relation between the Bonghan sanal-cell cycle and the cell-division

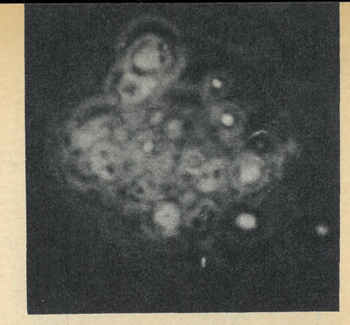


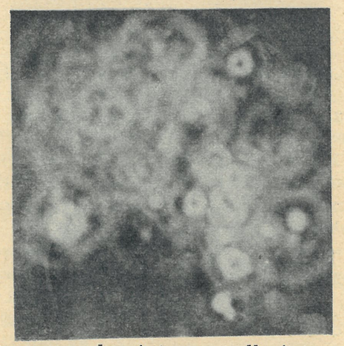


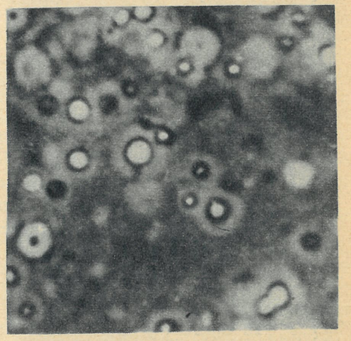


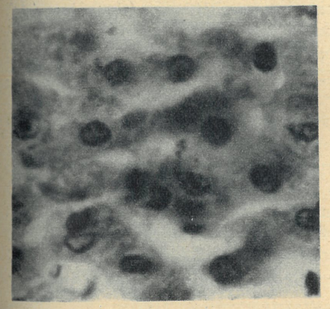
Various stages of the sanalization of a cell



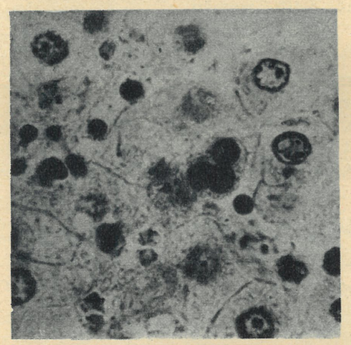




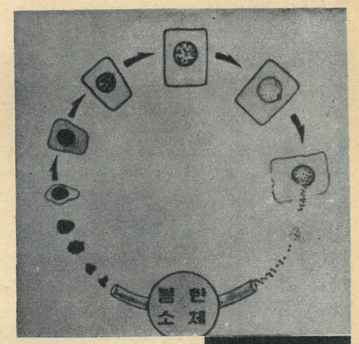




Sanalization of a cell nucleus in a normal tissue

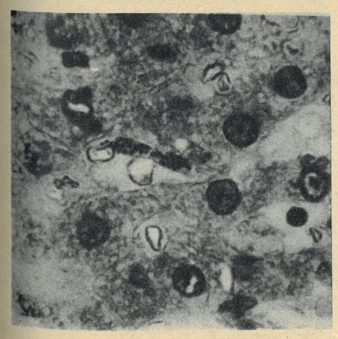


Bonghan sanal growing into a cell in tissue

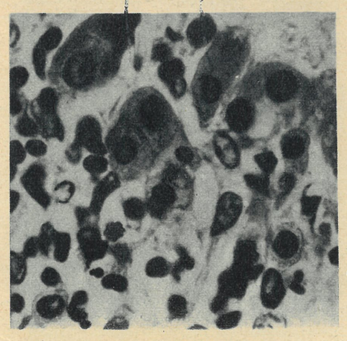


A schema of the Bonghan sanal circulation

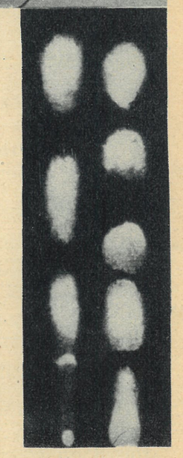
Bonghan sanal in a normal tissue flowing into a Bonghan duct



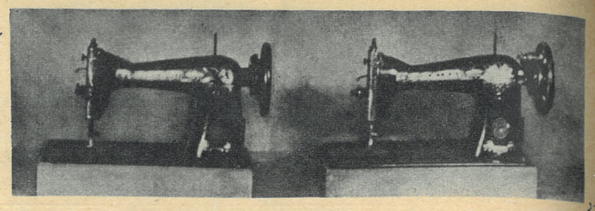
Bonghan sanal growing into a new cell in a regenerated tissue



Components of DNA base of Bonghan sanal



Revolutionary RELICS



Sewing Machine

This shows one of the sewing machines which were sent to the anti-Japanese partisans by members of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland, a revolutionary mass organization, in the thirties when the anti-Japanese armed struggle was on under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It is on exhibit now at the Museum of Korean Revolution in Pyongyang.

In the fifteen years of the arduous armed struggle the partisans, since they had no rear, had to either wrest weapons from the enemy or make themselves. Then they had to produce their own uniforms.

Sewing corps were organized with women members to make uniforms.

Carrying the machines on their shoulders, the members of the sewing corps marched together with their comrades-in-arms, when needed, in the snow-storm, through dense forests, and over rugged mountains. Even in these difficult marches, whenever they could catch a moment, they worked.

When a battle was on, they hid the sewing machines in the ground and took up arms against the enemy.

Kim Myung Sook, who joined the anti-Japanese partisan unit in May 1933, was a member of the sewing corps. She wrote in reminiscence:

"It was early spring in 1937. In a hut in a thick forest far away from the unit Comrade Kim Sung Ok and three other members of the sewing corps were working day and night. They were hungry. Drowsiness from exhaustion crept upon them. Several days they went without food. However, they worked hard to carry out their task on time."

On another occasion she wrote:

"One day members of the corps were taken by an enemy's surprise attack. They took themselves to the marshy place, where they continued to work putting the sewing machines on their laps. So devoted to making uniforms, however, it was sometime after they realized that they were sinking in the mud. Only then, they moved to a new place."

Heroic exploits and the indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by members of the sewing corps in the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle are pulsing in the hearts of our women and all the people. And they are a great inspiration to our people in their socialist construction.

same time the process of birth and death of the cell.

The form of cell division is nothing but a special form of the movement of sanal.

It can be said that cell division means the whole process of the "Bonghan sanal-cell cycle" taking place in the cell. However, this process is linked with the "Bonghan sanal-cell cycle" taking place outside the cell.

In this way all the morphological elements forming the organism are renewed through the "Bonghan sanal-cell cycle." Such process of self-renewal of the organism is maintained by the Kyungrak system. That is, the process of transformation of sanal into a cell is effected without exception in the circuits of Bonghan liquid.

In this way the movement of sanal in various systems of the Kyungrak system underlies all the vital phenomena.

The exploration of the laws of this movement naturally is the basic task of biology.

The discovery of Bonghan sanal and the elucidation of its functions have brought to light the essential questions of life.

In other words, they mark a great revolutionary advance in the scientific elucidation of such basic problems of biology as development, growth and death of the living body.

What has been scored in researches into the Kyungrak system has opened up a broad and bright prospect before mankind. The basic theory of biology has been enriched, and a great influence will be effected upon the development of basic theories of biology and medical science.

It will also greatly contribute to the promotion of health and longevity of man with this deeper understanding of vital phenomena in the scientific practice and clinical experiments. It has also opened up broad possibilities for successful treatment and prevention of many diseases hitherto regarded as incurable.

AGAIN THE FLAMES OF RESISTANCE RISE

Again the flames of resistance are shooting up in South Korea. Students are fighting to smash the criminal "ROK-Japan talks" and overthrow the traitorous Pak Jung Hi regime. On April 13, over 2,000 students of Koryu University held in the campus indignation meetings to protest against the Seoul-Tokyo negotiation. The students denounced the traitorous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are trying to sell off the country and nation to Japanese imperialism. They declared, in the name of the nation, the initialled "South Korea-Japan treaty on basic relations" null and void.

In the wake of the indignation meetings, the students turned out to the streets, breaking through the two-fold, three-fold police cordons shouting: "Down with the traitorous treaty!" The puppet police used tear gas against the demonstrating students. But it could not stop the angry students, who fought a hand-to-hand fight with the police, and pelted the onrushing police with stones.

Also thousands of students of Yunse, Kyunghi, Sungkyoonkwan, Donggook, and Kookhak universities demonstrated chanting slogans, "No talks with Tokyo." A great number of citizens, too, joined the marchers.

The students' patriotic struggle in Seoul is an intensification of struggle started on February 20 in all parts of South Korea against the initialling of the "ROK-Japan treaty on basic relations."

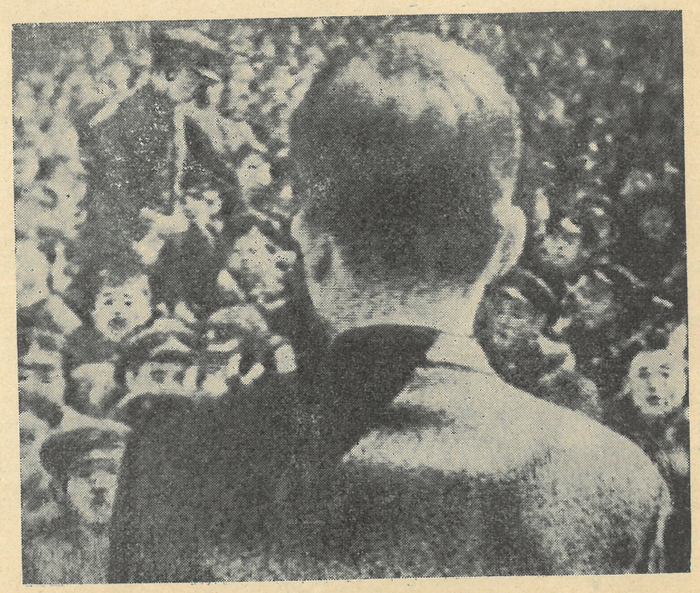
The struggle of the South Korean students and people became more fierce by April 17. Demonstrators demanded: "Death to the traitors!" "Down with quisling diplomacy!"

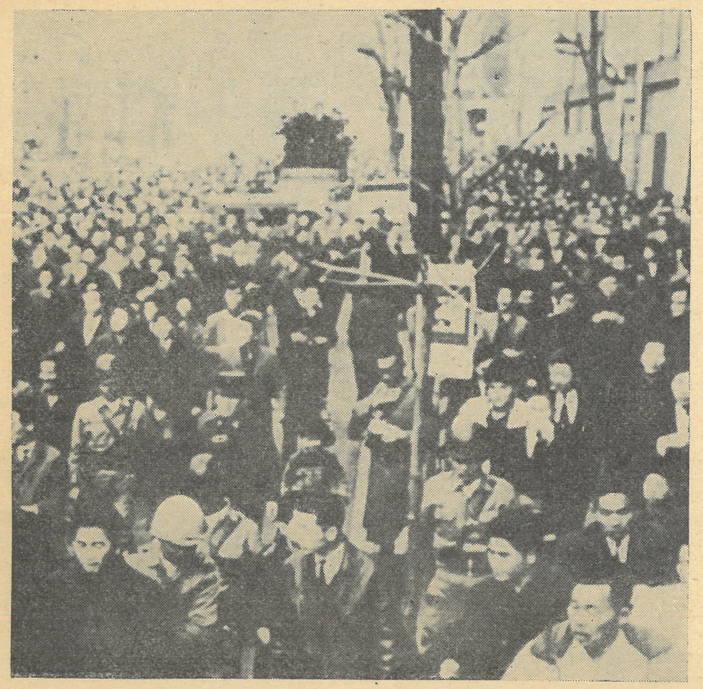
That day more than 600,000 Seoul citizens held a meeting against the "South Korea-Japan talks," and everyone was resolved to fight to the end.

The puppet police attempted to stop the demonstrators, brandishing clubs and firing smoke and tear gas shells. But the masses raided the Galwoldong police box, completely demolished it, and burned all the documents. Demonstrators also stormed the Namdaimoon police station and the office-building of Pak Jung Hi's "Democratic Republican Party."

The flames spread to Inchon, Taegu, Kwangjoo, Cheju Island, and many other parts of South Korea. The struggle became all the more fierce on the

Students in Seoul at a meeting to denounce the "ROK-Japan talks" and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique





Seoul citizens and students are demonstrating for smashing the "Seoul-Tokyo talks" and for saving the country and nation

occasion of the 5th anniversary of the April 19 Uprising (1960) which overthrew Syngman Rhee, an old dog of U.S. imperialism and arch-traitor to the Korean people.

Such valiant struggle of the South Korean people and youths and students is a just, patriotic struggle to overthrow the traitors who are set to sell off the country and nation and to smash the re-invasion schemes of the vicious Japanese imperialists.

If the "South Korea-Japan talks" are concluded and Japan's re-invasion of South Korea is allowed, South Korea will be turned into a twice colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialist aggressors, greater obstacles will be laid in the way of the country's unification, and the peace and security of Korea and the Far East will be threatened all the more gravely.

That is why the South Korean people, youths and students rose up in the mass struggle from March 24 to June 3 last year; they delivered a heavy blow to the criminal plot of the enemies to conclude the "ROK-Japan talks" before the year was out.

However, Pak Jung Hi and his company, out-and-out stooges of U.S. imperialism and servants of Japanese imperialism, savagely suppressing the revolutionary advance of the patriotic youths and students and people, have been trying to sell off the country to Japanese militarism by hook or by crook.

For a few dollar bills, they have renounced the property claim on Japan, a question which concerns the national interests of the Korean people, and sold off the fishing grounds, the life-line of the 1,000,000 South Korean fishermen. Now the Pak Jung Hi outfit have gone so far as to sacrifice even democratic rights of the Korean residents in Japan, and are trying to sell off Dokdo Island, an integral part of our country.

Now the Japanese militarists are flocking into South Korea, taking the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique as their guide, and are working like mad to restore their lost position.

At this critical juncture, the South Korean people, youth and students who displayed an indomitable, patriotic spirit in the April 19 Uprising (1960) and the March 24 and June 3 struggles (1964), have raised again the flames of resistance, braving the enemy's bayonets, to defend the honour of the nation to the end and save the country.

Now the panic-stricken Pak Jung Hi clique with the backing of U.S. imperialism are desperate for suppression. All the puppet police in Seoul are mobilized; "tear-gas units" and "mobile troops" have been posted at important points; every sort of violence is employed against demonstrators; students and people are arrested at random.

However, the enemy's savagery will only add fuel to the surging flames of the struggle, and the just struggle of the South Korean people, youths and students will be crowned with victory.

U.S. PIRATES' INTRUSION INTO THE ISLAND OF KANGHWA

The United States, having occupied South Korea following World War II, has been carrying out a colonial predatory policy. And such U.S. policy on Korea is nothing new. As a matter of fact, the United States has long harboured evil designs on Korea and on many occasions it actually attempted to invade Korea in the past.

It was in the 1860s that Washington started its armed invasion of Korea.

In 1866 the armed U.S.S. *General Sherman* sailed up the Daidong River as far as Pyongyang in an attempt to rob gold, silver and other treasures of Korea. But the Korean people sent the boat with its crew to the bottom of the Daidong River.

Yet the U.S. government did not give up the idea. It kept sending scouts to survey the coasts of Korea. Then these American pirates looted villages. But the Korean people hit back hard at them.

Vindictive, the American expansionists made preparations for a large-scale armed invasion of Korea. And in May 1871, they dispatched an expeditionary force of five warships with more than 80 guns and a crew of over 1,200 men to stage an armed attack on Korea.

The enemy attempted to force the Korean government to conclude a treaty on navigation and commerce, threatening it with a retaliation for the crew of the *General Sherman* killed. However, the Korean court turned down their demands.

Then the U.S. fleet started military action: two warships and four small naval vessels appeared before the fortress on the Island of Kanghwa.

At the news of the U.S. intrusion into Kanghwa Island, the people in all parts of the country came out to aid the soldiers fighting on Kanghwa Island.

The Korean garrison installed cannons along the coastal areas. Then foot soldiers were deployed in the spots where the enemy might attempt landings. A fierce battle ensued.

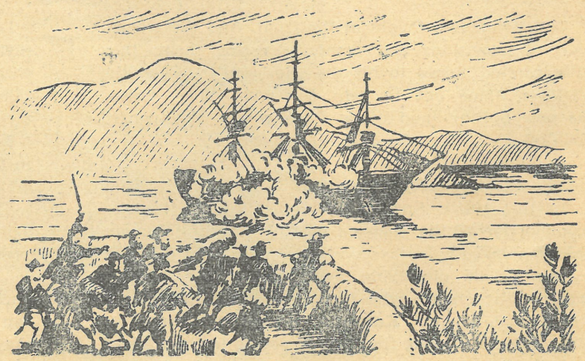
However, the military strength of old Korea was negligible as the feudal rulers of that time did little for the defense of the country. And the guns and other weapons of the Korean army were far inferior to those of the U.S. army. Our gunpowder was very poor, too. Only the people and soldiers of Korea surpassed the better armed American invaders in patriotic spirit and bravery. In the shower of the enemy's cannon-balls, the Korean garrison hit hard at the enemy warships, destroying the enemy's flagship.

Having suffered a heavy blow at the hands of the Korean garrison, the enemy began to flee. Then the Korean soldiers pursued the fleeing enemy, and crushed the enemy's vessels. In this battle the enemy suffered a serious defeat. However, the U.S. invaders refused to leave our coastal waters but mobilized a large force again to launch aggression.

Thus the country was faced with a grave danger. At this time, the feudal Korean court tried to reinforce the defense forces on the island with provincial troops. But the people realizing the danger the country was facing, came out to organise Volunteers. The people in the coastal areas mobilized themselves to repulse the invaders, and the hunters from all parts of the country came to Kanghwa Island.

At that time, many stone monuments were built on main highways throughout the country, on which were carved the following words: "Not to fight the Westerners' invasion of our country means compromising with them. To make a compromise with the invaders means selling out the country." Such patriotic slogans were to be seen everywhere, inspiring the people to defend the country. On June 10 of that year, the aggressors succeeded in putting their men on Kanghwa Island. But our men started to fight the invaders. That night the Korean army under the command of Ri Ryum gave a blood-bath to the enemy. Leaving more than 100 dead, the enemy began to flee. But headquarters of the U.S. fleet in the Far East drove its naval force to a desperate offensive. On June 11, the enemy encircled the Kwangsung battery, the fortress on the Island of Kanghwa, and began to attack. At this time, more than 70 men led by Uh Jai Yun, commander of the battery garrison, fought the enemy outnumbering them nearly 10 times.

In this battle, the Volunteers fought heroically together with the people.



LANGUAGE Class

Text:

여기가 평양 백화점 입니다. 이
yugiga pyongyang baikhwajum ipnida. i
here pyongyang department store is this
매대에서는 견직물을 팝니다.
maidaiesuneun gyunjikmooleul papnida.
counter at silk fabrics sell

Here is the Pyongyang Department Store. This is the silk fabrics counter.

그 푸른 색 비단 천을 보여
geu pooreun saik bidan chuneul boyu
that blue clour silk fabric show
주십시요. 이것은 한메터에 얼마씩
jooshipsiyo. igutseun hanmetue ulmassik
please do this per metre how much
합니까?
hapnika?
cost

Show me that blue silk, please. How much does it cost a metre?

색갈이 곱고 무늬가 아름답습니다.
saikgari gopko mooneuiga areumdapseupnida.
color beautiful and prints are charming

Its colour is beautiful and prints are lovely.

그 천을 여섯 메터 끊어 주십시요.
geu chuneul yusut metu keunu joosipsiyo.
that fabric six metres cut please give

Give me six metres of that fabric, please.

담배와 비누를 사고 싶습니다.
dambaiwa binooreul sago sipseupnida.
cigarette and soap buy want
그것들은 어디에서 팝니까?
geugutdeuleun udiesu papnika?
they where are sold

I want to get some cigarettes and soap. Where can I find them?

담배는 일층 에서 팔고
dambaineun ilcheungesu palgo
cigarette on the first floor sell and
비누는 이층에서 팝니다.
binooneun icheungesu papnida.
soap on the second floor sell.

Cigarettes are sold on the first floor and soap on the second floor.

Explanation:

1) We have already learned numerals:

하나 hana **(one),** 둘 dool **(two),** 셋 set **(three),**...
There are also the following numerals:

일이 삼 사 오 륙 칠 팔 구 십
il i sam sa o ryook chil pal goo sip
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
십오 백 백삼십 칠천
sipo baik baiksamship chilchun
15 100 130 7,000
이천 륙백 오십 구
ichun ryookbaik osip goo
2 thousand 6 hundred fifty nine (2,659)

2) Dates

There are two ways of indicating dates.

하루 이틀 사흘 나흘
a) haroo iteul saheul naheul
the 1st **the 2nd** **the 3rd** **the 4th**
(of the month)
one day two days three days four days
닷새 엿새 이레 여드레
datsai yutsai ire yudeure
the 5th **the 6th** **the 7th** **the 8th**
five days six days seven days eight days
아흐레 열흘 열하루 수무이틀
aheure yulheul yulharoo soomooiteul
the 9th **the 10th** **the 11th** **the 22nd**
nine days ten days eleven days twenty-two days
일일 이일 삼일
b) ilil iil samil
the 1st **the 2nd** **the 3rd**
(of the month)
1 9 50 년 6월 25일
ilchun koobaik osip nyun yukwol isipoil
1,000 900 50 year June 25th

June 25, 1950.

The Volunteers fought at the front. And the women carried provisions and ammunition for them; they also carried stones to hit the enemy with. Even the children came out to help our men. They, united as one, built a mud castle from where they poured boiling water over the oncoming enemy.

A number of blacksmiths came from various parts of the country to repair weapons.

In this battle Korean fighters killed or wounded commander of the enemy's landing forces and many of his men.

Our people displaying their heroic spirit, fought against the enemy who crept into Kanghwa Island; the invaders quit Kanghwa Island, realising that they could not bring the Korean people to their knees.

Low, the then U.S. minister to China, lamented saying that the Koreans were determined to fight with a 'do-or-die' spirit, their gallantry was unparalleled and no nation could match the Korean people in bravery.

Then J.W. Foster stated in his "American Diplomacy in the Orient" that the Kanghwa battle was the fiercest and biggest defeat the U.S. navy suffered.

The nation-wide struggle of the Korean people against the foreign invaders in 1871 defeated the U.S. pirates who crept into Kanghwa Island.

This battle taught us that if the people, united as one, fight valiantly against foreign aggressors, they can defeat the enemy no matter how strong he may be.

A lotus pond in the compound of the rest home, Wonsan

Embroidery
"Deer" (1965)
by Ri Won In

Embroidery
"White Magpie" (1965)
by Ri Won In

The hero and heroine in the garden

They fall in love

A SCENE FROM "THE STORY OF LAKE OKRYUN" PERFORMED BY THE STATE DANCE THEATRE

Ok Ryun detained in the vicious governor's chamber

THE PARTISAN BASES— LIBERATED AREAS

To establish partisan bases is indispensable for partisan struggle.

The Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, in organising and guiding the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism for over 15 years, directed profound attention to solving the question of establishing bases, the centre of partisan activities and the rear.

In the first half of the 1930s, they established the partisan bases in the liberated areas covering a wide region in the Dooman River basin beyond the northern border of our country. Then in the latter part of the 1930s, in the light of the obtaining situation at that time, they established partisan bases centered around the many secret barracks set up in the dense forests of the Changpai area around Mt. Baikdoo.

This article tells of the partisan bases—liberated areas established in the first half of the 1930s.

Entering the thirties the Japanese imperialists further intensified their fascist rule over Korea. They posted military forces even in the mountainous areas, not to speak of urban and rural areas, to perpetrate terror and slaughter.

Surrounded by the enemy on all sides, the Korean partisans, though they had no regular army, had to wage a protracted, difficult struggle. For the final victory it was necessary for the anti-Japanese partisans to have rear bases: they had to preserve and strengthen their own revolutionary forces, constantly expand the ranks, and deliver heavy punches to the enemy at every step. Otherwise, it was impossible for them to continue the armed struggle with a clear-cut prospect.

Such bases should be provided, at least, with the following conditions:

Firstly, they should have certain economic foundation and the basis of revolutionary masses;

Secondly, they should be geographically favourable for defence and inaccessible for the enemy;

Thirdly, they should have armed forces with the minimum defence capacity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms in the first half of the 1930s established such bases in the wide territories in the Dooman River basin in the northern border area of our country, choosing valleys in the Dooman and Amrok river basins with Mt. Baikdoo as the centre, and mountainous and rural areas of Chientao for the main points.

In these areas the Japanese influence was comparatively weak while the revolutionary forces were strong, then they were geographically favorable for waging the armed struggle. Moreover, since these areas had access to main industrial centres in the northern regions of the country, they were advantageous for guiding the revolutionary movement in Korea as a whole.

In the summer of 1932, the Korean people residing in the Chientao area who were determined to fight against the enemy, started to move into these points in secret. They thronged to the appointed rugged hills, in groups and individually, bringing their families with them and carrying all their belongings on their backs or on carts.

The partisans and the Red Guards helped and protected their movements from the enemy.

Now, the struggle was on for establishing the partisan bases.

The movements of inhabitants started, above all, in those regions where the sufferings from Japanese butchering and savagery had been most severe, or such sufferings were imminent. In the struggle for establishing the partisan bases, it was necessary, first of all, to secure regions geographically favourable for protecting the masses from the enemy's "punitive operations."

The anti-Japanese partisans attacked the enemy set-ups around the partisan bases and smashed the enemy units that were stationed in the neighbourhood and passing by.

Ceaseless battles were fought in all parts of Chientao.

The people who gathered in the partisan bases smashed every time subversive machinations of the enemy. They arrested the hirelings and spies of Japanese imperialism and punished them.

Through these numerous battles one base after another was established, and a vast area was put under the control of the anti-Japanese partisans, turning into liberated areas.

Partisan bases-liberated areas in different parts were connected with each other by mountain-ranges, and they surrounded the main areas of the enemy. Then the secret sentry-lines of the people of the bases kept a

Oil painting: "People in the Partisan Base"
(The people in the partisan bases fought against Japanese imperialism, sharing their joys and sorrows with the anti-Japanese fighters.)

watch on the enemy-controlled regions.

In the partisan bases the revolutionaries began to organise and mobilise the broad masses to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Revolutionary organisations, such as, Communists organizations, Peasants' Association, Anti-imperialist Union, Women's Association, Children's Corps were established in all regions, along with such semi-military organizations as Self-defence Corps, Children's Vanguards.

In the partisan bases-liberated areas the old ruling system was uprooted thoroughly. And a people's revolutionary government was set up on the initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was a government of a broad united anti-Japanese front representing the interests of various strata of the people.

The people's revolutionary government issued a programme for carrying out the anti-Japanese and anti-feudal democratic revolutionary tasks, and, on this basis, took a series of democratic measures.

The programme included among many the following:

One. The people's revolutionary government will fight to overthrow Japanese colonial rule over Korea and the puppet Manchukou government, against all the imperialists including the Japanese imperialists, and for liberation and independence of the Korean and Chinese peoples;

Two. All the workers, peasants, men and officers of the partisan units, students, merchants, and other anti-Japanese, anti-Manchukou and anti-imperialist masses and their families in the areas under the control of the people's revolutionary government shall enjoy equality as the citizens of the revolutionary government, irrespective of sex, nationality, and religion; those over 16 years of age shall have the right to vote and to be elected. Only traitors, cat's-paws of Japanese imperialism and puppet Manchukou government, and counter-revolutionaries are deprived of the right to vote and to be elected and have no political freedom;

Three. All the banks, railways, mines, factories, land, and other properties of the Japanese and all other imperialists and traitors shall be confiscated to pay the expenses for the anti-Japanese struggle, and a portion of it shall be used for relieving the poor;

Four. A common front with all the oppressed nations fighting against Japan shall be formed...

In the partisan bases-liberated areas all land owned by the traitorous pro-Japanese landlords was confiscated and distributed among the peasants without compensation. Equality was ensured to the women; no national discrimination was tolerated.

Free compulsory democratic education was enforced at schools at various levels, and free medical treatment was enforced. And periodicals, such as, "Struggle", "Juntoo Ilbo" (Fighting Daily), "Banilbo" (Anti-Japanese Daily) and pamphlets were published. Then the mass enlightenment work and literary and art work were carried out briskly. Dances and plays, such as, "Maypole" and "Father Came Off Victorious," and many revolutionary songs were created in these bases.

The political workers were sent from the bases to the enemy's rear. At that time, in many places in the northeastern part of Korea, south of the Dooman River, were set up secret points where political workers were active.

Close contacts were maintained between the partisan bases and other regions by secret organizations. Through such organizations people and patriotic youths, who had groaned under Japanese oppression, came to these bases to find a way to life and join the partisan units. It was also through these secret organizations that daily necessaries and goods were brought into the partisan bases, and agricultural produce was shipped out.

As much as the partisan bases were surrounded by the enemy on all sides, farming was of weighty significance both in maintaining the bases and supporting the armed struggle. Therefore, the people, united firmly around the people's revolutionary government, devoted everything to farming, overcoming all difficulties, while fighting the enemy. They also built clothes and arms factories and made every effort to ensure supplies to the partisans.

The people took the power into their hands and came to experience genuine freedom and democracy in the new society, where there was no exploitation of man by man. They supported the partisans all the more actively, and, together with them, fought against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The Japanese imperialists were frightened by the establishment of the partisan bases. The enemy was running amuck to "wipe out" the bases with economic blockade and scorched-earth tactics.

Therefore, one of the most important tasks was to defend the bases from the enemy's attack and expand and strengthen them. The people sharpened their vigilance to the extreme in order to safeguard the revolutionary gains. The people and partisans firmly established a strict defence system. This was fully proven in the story of the defensive battle at Hsiaowangching, and other battles fought in those days.

The partisan bases and liberated areas enabled the anti-Japanese partisans to constantly strengthen their ranks, ensure a unified guidance, and systematically train military and political cadres. Then the partisan bases-liberated areas ensured supplies to the units in battle, raising the morale of the partisans. Thus they made it possible for the partisans to go on with the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism victoriously.

In March 1934, Comrade Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms merged the anti-Japanese partisan units in various parts, which had been strengthened and developed relying on the bases, into a single military organization, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

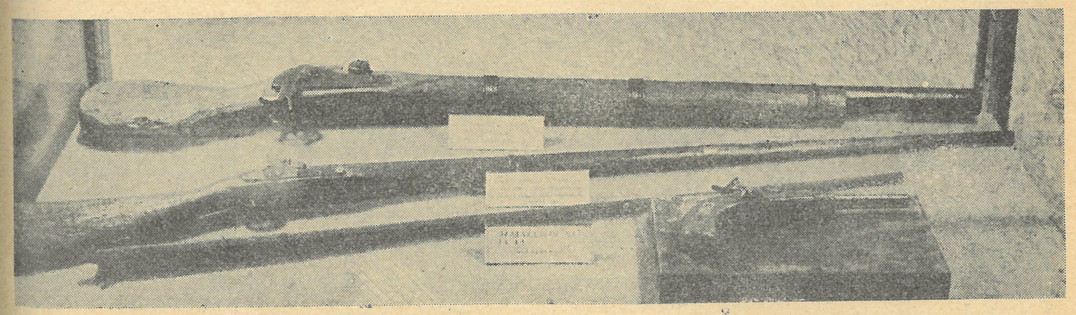
This made it possible for the Communists to intensify a unified guidance of the partisan units. Then the fighting strength of the partisans enhanced, and the sphere of their activities expanded, and larger-scale battles were waged.

However, the partisan bases were not mere bases for partisan struggle, they became the fountain-head of the whole anti-Japanese armed struggle of the country.

The establishment of the partisan bases-liberated areas and a series of democratic reforms carried out in those areas served as the prototype of a new society that was to come in our country after liberation.

The people's power established in our country after liberation sprang from the deep roots of the people's revolutionary government planted 30 years ago.

Some of the weapons that the partisans used in the early days of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism
(Now preserved in the Museum of Korean Revolution)



A Farm Village Freed from Taxation

KWAK SOON TAI

The Kochang Co-operative Farm is on the vast field in the lower reaches of the Taidong River, some 20 kilometres southwest of Pyongyang. Every year people here harvest bumper crops.

But the picture was quite different in the pre-liberation days. Almost the entire village people were tenant farmers. In autumn the landlords took away more than half of their harvests for rent; then there were miscellaneous fees and levies that tenants had to pay to the landlords. The poor peasants had no alternative but to borrow money at a high rate of interest.

But the country's liberation freed them from such plight. They were given land free of charge and then they were asked to pay only the very low tax-in-kind to the state. Even this tax-in-kind kept shrinking in later years. Then there was enormous assistance from the state; mechanization, irrigation, and electrification were pushed ahead energetically. All this served to better the life of the farmers.

Especially, according to the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" Premier Kim Il Sung made public in February last year, steps were taken to abolish completely the tax-in-kind system for the farmers within three years from 1964. Thanks to the historical steps the Kochang Co-operative Farm was freed from taxation from the late crops of 1964.

All members of the farm extend their thanks to the repeated solicitude of the Government.

"The economic foundation of our farm has been consolidated through state aid. When the farm was organized, there were a few cattle and several insignificant farm implements. But today our co-op farm uses many lorries, combine-harvesters, weeders, and fodder crushers. The state has assigned seven tractors of the farm-machine station to us. More than 90 per cent of difficult work is done by machines. In the past landlords drove people like cattle, but now we drive machines. Accordingly, our life keeps improving. On top of this, we have been exempted from tax-in-kind by Cabinet Decision No. 60. My words are inadequate to express our thanks." Thus spoke the chairman of the farm.

Kim Dal Sam is a member of the co-op farm. His past was a bitter one.

It was 47 years ago when he was 17. In that autumn together with his parents, elder and younger brothers he harvested 30 *kamani* of rice and 5 *kamani* of coarse grain from the paddy and dry fields. They were tenants to landlord Ri Yoo Hwan. Dal Sam had to pay 3 *kamani* 2 *mal* for the house and fee for the ox, 1.5 *kamani* for the lot, 5 *kamani* 3 *mal* for farming tools and fertilizers. Then he had to give out 11 *kamani* for debts, interests included, to the landlord and usurer. In the end only 13.6 *kamani* remained for the family. That was not all. He had to pay 17 *kamani* as the rent, too. On top of it, he must have at least 18 *kamani* of grain for his family of five for a year. For the rent alone, he had to have 3.2 *kamani* more even if he gave all what he had to the landlord. There was no alternative but to borrow. His father went to the landlord to beg for a loan promising that he would pay the rent at any cost if the landlord would let him plough the land another year. However, the answer was in the negative. The landlord demanded Kim Dal Sam—he was then 17—must work as a farm hand for the debt. And he worked for five years for 2 *kamani* of grain that his father owed.

The worst part of it was that he was not the only one who had to go through such a lot. All his village neighbours, for that matter, all Korean peasants, were in the same boat.

Then there is Kim Won Sun of work-team No. 5. For a little sum of 30 *won* he was a servant to a landlord for three years. Thirty-five families including Kim Yoon Ho and Kim Gi Jin of this village had their belongings attached because of debts, and in the end they had to leave the village with no particular destination.

But during the past 20 years after liberation the life of the villagers has changed beyond recognition.

Thanks to the land reform the peasants of this area became masters of the land. And under the people's power they came to lead a well-to-do life. Kim Dal Sam, once a farm hand, in 1947, gathered 36 *kamani* of rice and 8 *kamani* of coarse grain from the land given to him. He paid 9 *kamani* 7 *mal* 2 *doe* of rice and 1 *kamani* 8 *mal* 4 *doe* of coarse grain to the state as tax-in-kind. Besides, there was no tax upon his earnings from sideline.

In this way, poverty gradually disappeared in the village.

The life of the villagers has rapidly improved since 1954 when this farm came into being. As the industry advanced speedily and the foundation of the independent national economy was laid, the state reduced the rate of tax-in-kind from 25 per cent to 20.1 per cent on an average after the ceasefire, and to 8.4 per cent in 1959.

Besides, 1,331 co-operative farms were exempted from the payment of tax-in-kind in 1963. New steps were adopted to abolish once and for all taxes-in-kind within three years from 1964. Now all co-operative farms in Jagang and Ryanggang Provinces and a number of co-operative farms in other areas were completely freed from tax-in-kind from the late crops of 1964. Such solicitude of the state, it goes without saying, serves to improve the farmers' life.

In 1961, compared with 1958, the per household share at the Kochang Co-operative Farm increased 125 per cent in grain and 167 per cent in cash. In 1964 owing to the various aid from the state and the exemption of tax-in-kind each family had 32 *kamani* more than in 1961. Kim Dal Sam received 35 *kamani* more grain.

His four sons are now in technical and middle schools. And they enjoy a well-to-do life in a modern house.

The aid from the state is boundless. Last year a great number of workers, office employees, students helped this farm finish the transplantation of rice seedlings in time and construct an embankment along the Taidong river so as to shield the farm land from flood.

For the river and land improvement the state sent many machines including bulldozers and materials and supplies. Then an enormous number of people were mobilized to help the co-op farm with work. Thus they could finish the project in six months which the co-op farm people thought would take more than five years.

Thanks to this project they secured 60 *jungbo* of new paddy field, from which they harvested last year 5 tons of rice per *jungbo*.

The state also built at its expense 230 modern houses for the co op farm. Besides, a 550 square-metre threshing ground, elevators, and a rice-cleaning mill were erected in the centre of the village. A club house, kindergartens, nurseries and other cultural and welfare establishments have made their appearance—all these were financed by the state.

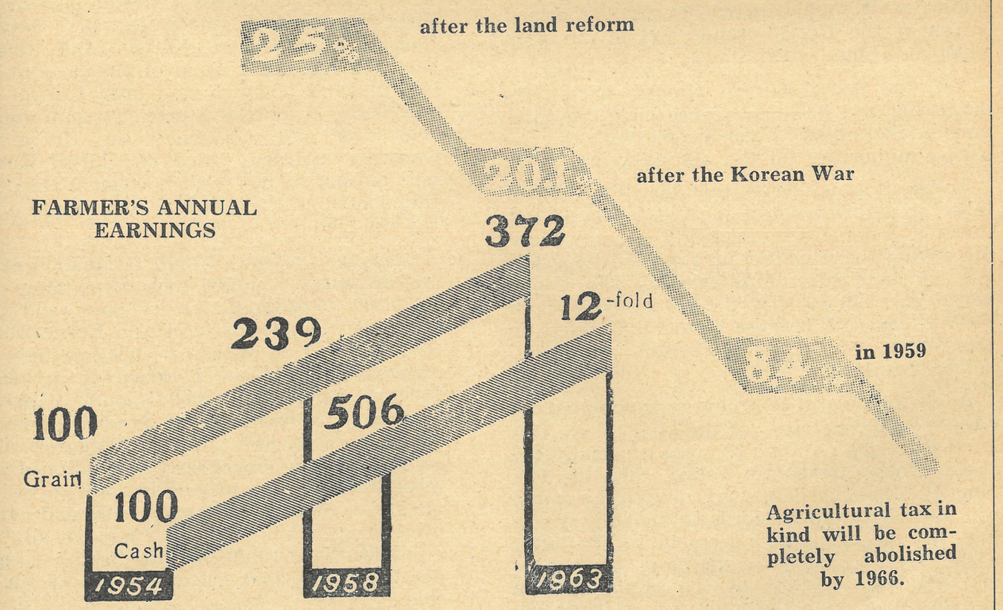
Boundlessly inspired by the warm care of the state, the co-op farmers are making every effort to increase agricultural produce.

By 1967, the last year of the current Seven-Year Plan, the per household income will markedly increase: 100 *kamani* of grain and 3,000 *won* in cash.

It is also expected the acreage of paddy field will expand, the per *jungbo* rice yield will increase to over six tons, and the meat, milk and fruit output will also rise.

The future promises this farm freed from the taxation greater prosperity and happiness.

REDUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL TAX IN KIND



"South Korea-Japan Treaty" Is Illegal and Null

The Korean people will not recognize the "South Korea-Japan treaty" that the South Korean puppets who represent no one and the Japanese imperialists have signed, and will proclaim it null and void.

This has been the unanimous voice of the entire North and South Korean people since the opening of the "ROK-Japan talks."

The whole world knows that the South Korean regime is a puppet of U.S. imperialism and a tool of its neo-colonialism. Even Walter Lippmann wrote in his columns that the "Republic of Korea" was set up by the armed forces of the United States and is fed with subsidies of the United States.

Yet, the South Korean puppets have been discussing the problems concerning the interests of the entire Korean people with the Japanese authorities for the past 14 years.

Today, it is no secret that the "ROK-Japan talks" is an offspring of the U.S. policy of aggression for the Far East and a soundboard for paving the way for the Japanese imperialists to re-invade South Korea. The whole world also knows that their unsavoury deals did not come off because of the U.S. defeat in the Korean war and the Korean people's resolute opposition.

At the bidding of Washington which demanded a speedy conclusion of the "talks," the Pak Jung Hi clique on June 22 signed formally the "Seoul-Tokyo treaty" in Tokyo. Now the Pak Jung Hi clique has left everything to the mercy of the Japanese warlords, completely yielding to the brigandish demands of the latter with regard to the questions concerning the national interests of the entire Korean people, such as, "the question of property claim on Japan," "the question of legal status of Korean nationals in Japan," "the fishery question."

This is a grave challenge and insult to the Korean people and an unpardonable country-selling act.

The Korean people had been subjected to untold sufferings and misfortunes at the hands of the Japanese imperialists for nearly half a century in the past. The Japanese colonial rule over Korea was a fascist terror rule accompanied by plunder and ruthless destruction of everything Korean.

"Koreans should obey Japanese laws or die." Thus remarked Terauchi, the first Japanese Governor-General in Korea. And this has been the consistent stand of Japanese militarism in their colonial rule over Korea. They mercilessly suppressed patriotic and progressive ideas and movements in Korea, and wantonly arrested, jailed and killed Koreans who did not submit to their colonial rule. Then they looted all the treasures and wealth of Korea and bled our people white.

In the early days of their occupation of Korea, Japanese Samurai took away more than 1,000,000 *jungbo* of fertile land and over 10,000,000 *jungbo* of forests in Korea. During the whole period of their occupation, they took away 260,000,000 *suk* of grain (1 *suk* equals 150 kg) and an enormous amount of agricultural produce and livestock products from Korea. Even according to doctored figures released by Japanese imperialism, they shipped away more than 360 tons of gold in addition to large quantities of iron, zinc, magnesite, and various other kinds of minerals. This was not all. They also destroyed and shipped away a great number of precious cultural relics of our nation.

Japanese imperialism turned Korea into a market for its surplus goods, a supply centre of food and raw materials. They also made Korea a bridgehead for their aggression on the continent and a prey to Zaibatsu for its overseas expansion.

Particularly, during the Pacific war, things were far worse. Plunder reached an unheard-of stage, more than 6,000,000 Koreans were drafted for the aggressive war and for forced labour. Those Koreans dragged to Japan were driven like beasts. The Japanese imperialists went so far as to massacre the Korean workers after the completion of certain projects on the ground of "military secret." Between 1940 and 1944 some 60,000 Korean labourers were killed in coal mines in Japan proper, 5,000 on Kuriel Islands, then 2,500 on Emuji Island.

Damages suffered by the Korean people under the half-century colonial rule of Japanese imperialism are beyond calculation.

Nevertheless, the Japanese imperialists have the audacity to state openly that their colonial rule over Korea was "beneficial" to the Korean people. And U.S. imperialism, the direct manipulator of the "ROK-Japan talks," is trying to "justify" the Japanese colonial rule over Korea, saying that "modern Korea" is "a present of Japanese rule."

However, no sophistry of Washington can distort the historical facts, nor can Korea's property claim on Japan be settled with a few dollar bills in the name of "aid" or "loan."

All the crimes the Japanese imperialists committed against the Korean people in the past have to be reckoned with. Of course, all these problems should have been properly settled long ago after the surrender of the Japanese empire in the Second World War. But they still remain unsolved owing to U.S. occupation of South Korea.

It goes without saying that these problems should be solved in the light of the national interests of the Korean people by the government which represents the entire Korean people. Consequently, nothing is more ludicrous than the Pak Jung Hi clique, a band of U.S. puppets and pro-Japanese traitors, being made a party to settle these questions.

Moreover, it entirely runs counter to the interests of the Korean people who wish to unify their country allowing no interference from without, and of the Japanese people who demand independence, democracy, and peace. It is also inconsistent with the peace and security of Asia.

That is why the Korean and Japanese peoples and the people of the world are unanimously denouncing the "South Korea-Japan treaty." And the Pak Jung Hi clique, faithful stooges of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, will be punished by the Korean people.

SPEAKING WITH HIS TONGUE IN HIS CHEEK

In his address at Johns Hopkins University early in April, U.S. President Johnson piously uttered his willingness to enter into "unconditional discussions" for "a peaceful settlement" of the Vietnam question and to aid the southeast Asian people in their "development."

Then he solemnly added peaceful settlement is the only road to solving the Vietnam question and U.S. would do everything to stop the war from spreading.

And what is the situation in Vietnam? Some 27,000 American soldiers and the troops of U.S. satellites continue to fight against the Vietnamese people.

On the day closely following Johnson's speech U.S. aircraft bombed and strafed North Vietnam, and they are still doing the outrage. Then on April 10 U.S. marines in South Vietnam were reinforced.

A preacher without, a murderer within, Johnson talks about peace while massacring the Vietnamese people and working madly for escalation of war. With all his sophistry about "peace," "unconditional discussions," "aid," Johnson is trying to throw dust in the eyes of the people.

Would anyone fail to see Johnson's address is another scheme of the U.S. government to escape from the world-wide denunciation of U.S. aggression, hoodwink the southeast Asian people, and extricate itself from the repeated setbacks it is suffering in South Vietnam? While talking about "unconditional discussions" Johnson said in the same breath that Washington would continue to use "power" for the "defence" of what he called "an independent" South Vietnam. Then he asked the American people to "prepare for a long continued conflict." Johnson's "peace" olive smells of powder.

Johnson towards the end of his speech spoke of what he called "a plan for co-operation in increased development" of southeast Asian region saying the U.S. would make "a billion dollar investment." So, now, Washington thinks they can get with dollar bills what they could not get on the battle field. The

world knows what U.S. "aid" means: it is aimed at expanding U.S. market and intensifying economic aggression and domination. No wonder even The New York Times wrote that if Johnson's programme pulled through, it would mean the U.S. regaining what it lost ten years ago.

What made the White House and the Pentagon put up such balloons—"unconditional discussion," "aid" and so forth?

First of all, they cannot take the shameful setbacks they are suffering in South Vietnam.

They had figured they would have little trouble in suppressing the Vietnamese people. After all, Washington was sure, their army is equipped with every modern weapon. But how things turned cut differently!

The continued U.S. attacks only strengthen the unity and determination of the North Vietnamese people to fight to the end against U.S. aggression; the South Vietnamese people are more stubbornly hitting back at the U.S. invaders. Now, the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, despite all the men and material dumped there, has become a futile adventure.

As U.S. imperialism is bent on escalating the war, the world people's anger is rising, and the U.S. is isolated more than ever, and its political and moral defeat is irrevocable as well.

Now the White House's humbug about "peaceful settlement" and so forth! But everybody knows plunder and aggression are attributes of imperialism. U.S. imperialism cannot cover its true nature with talks about "peace" and "negotiation". They are out to realize their ends by hook or by crook.

Johnson, a spokesman for U.S. imperialism, keeps harping on the tune of "good will for peace." As a matter of fact, in the past 16 months since his ascendancy to power he has uttered such words on no less than 54 occasions! And all the while the U.S. imperialists have been in war in South Vietnam, endangering peace and security in Asia. Americans continue to massacre the innocent people in South Vietnam and bomb and strafe peaceful villages in North Vietnam. U.S. imperialists went so far as to use poison gas. But they can never intimidate nor deceive the united and awakened people of Indochina. U.S. imperialism is doomed. Even U.S. Senator Goldwater lamented: U.S. debacle in Vietnam will be far worse than in Korea. True, the present U.S. aggression in Indochina is little different from their war of aggression in Korea. They are only digging their own graves.

Johnson's volubility will not save the day for him.

There is only one way out for the U.S. imperialists. They must stop the war in South Vietnam and pull out of it at once with all their murderous weapons, leaving the South Vietnamese people's question to the Vietnamese people themselves to solve. They must also stop provocations to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Should they persist in the adventurous course, they would be burned in the flames they have ignited.

FOR MY COUNTRY

Captain KIM SUNG JIN

Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The war to crush the U.S. aggressive army was at its height. On the dawn of January 9, 1953, Kim Sung Jin, following the examples of Kim Chang Gul and Ri Soo Bok, Heroes of the D.P.R.K., blocked the muzzle of an enemy's heavy machine-gun with his breast to bring a victory for his unit on Hill 565.7 in the Taibaik ranges.

Eleven enemy bullets pierced through his chest, but he refused to be silenced. When he came to, he took up his weapon to shoot the enemy. Today he is an officer of the Korean People's Army.

The following is from his memoir. — Ed.

It was a Sunday afternoon and I was out for a stroll. Every street in Pyongyang was crowded with people. One could feel a new life pulsing in every heart of the Korean people who emerged victorious from the war. My thoughts went back to the war time when we pledged: Never shall we be slaves again even we die!

On June 25, 1950, the U.S. imperialists started the war on North Korea hoping to make the Korean people their slaves and the whole territory of Korea their colony.

The three-year war (which ended on July 27, 1953) was a great trial for the Korean people who fought to defend the country's independence and honour.

I was brought up as a soldier of the heroic Korean People's Army in the course of the southward march chasing the fleeing U.S. aggressors and in the offensive and defensive battles.

Of innumerable battles I was in, never shall I forget the 565.7 Hill campaign which took place in January 1953.

It was a very cold night. On the evening of the 7th our company crossed the frozen Nam river and spent a whole day in the snow behind the enemy line.

At the sunset we, stiff from cold and exhausted, climbed up the steep hill helping each other to take a position behind the enemy. The enemy was on the hillside.

Our company commander personally approached the enemy position as near as 30 metres to get a better picture of the enemy men.

On coming back he called three sappers and me.

According to him, there were five-fold barbed-wire entanglements around the enemy position and they were buried under the snow.

It would be difficult for our men either to cut or to jump over them. There was only one way for our men to take—the path leading to the headquarters of the enemy battalion. But there was a heavy machine-gun position at the entrance to the way.

Unless the gun position was crushed, it was doubtful if we could be successful in our plan to storm the enemy. Then we might suffer great losses.

In this assault, the company commander continued, we aimed at frustrating the enemy's new operation by taking the initiative before the enemy's reinforcements arrived.

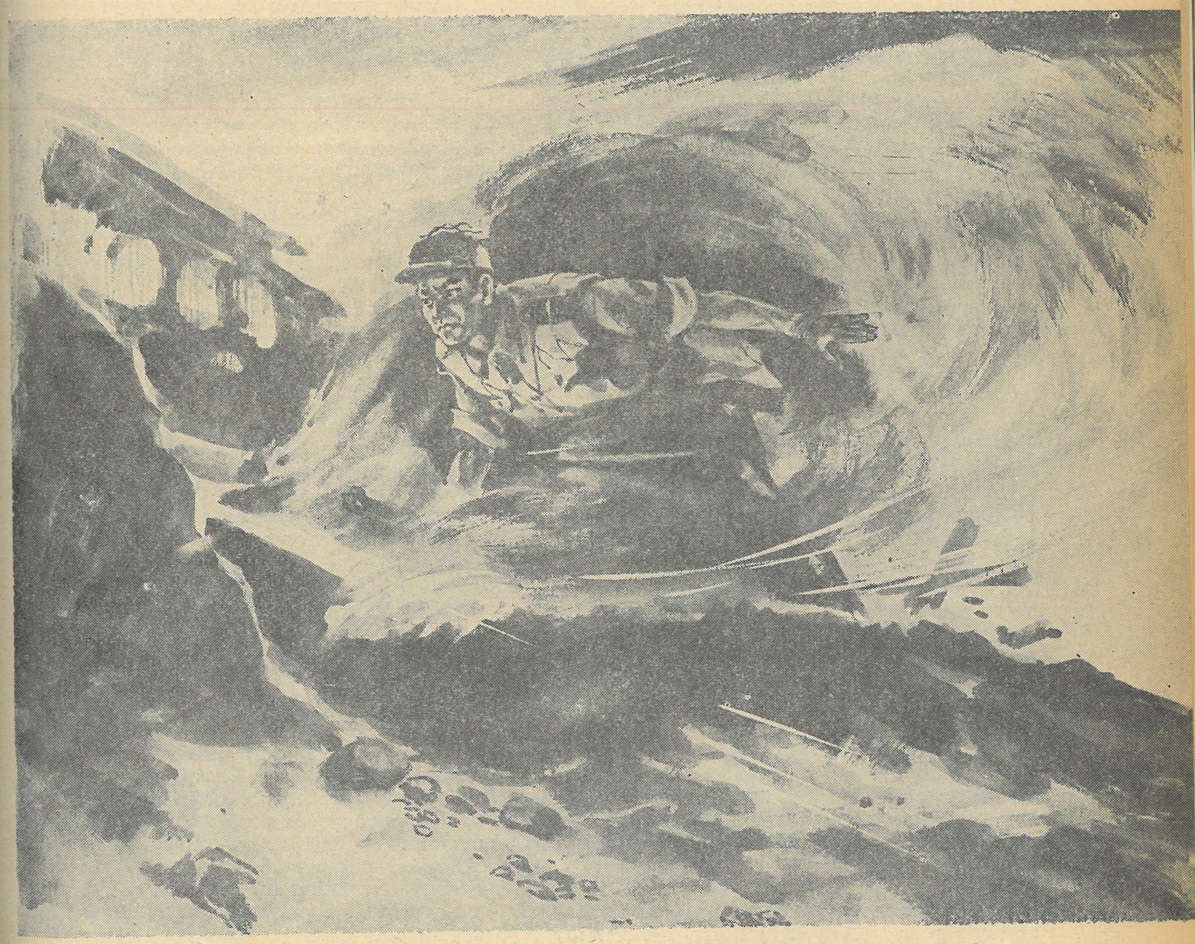
Our commander ordered:

"Therefore, we must blow up, first of all, the gun position. And you are to do it." His eyes expressed his trust in us, and I rejoiced over the assignment. Nothing makes a soldier happier than being given the most difficult job in battle to defend the fatherland.

We answered without hesitation: "Come hell and high water, we will do it!"

The commander gave us warm handshakes.

We four crawled up the hill along the enemy's passage. I was creeping with a anti-



tank handgrenade in one hand and an automatic rifle in the other. I was at the head of our party. Clenching my teeth, I kept staring forward. My heart beat fast. I was getting short of breath and had to cough so often.

I digged the snow to bury my face and cough.

Our party kept advancing and we were about 10 metres away from the enemy's gun position. Then I said I would go to the position because it was dangerous for us four to go together. On top of it, there was bound to be a sentry.

It was a decisive moment for me.

The beloved native place, and my parents and younger brothers and sisters came to me in a flash.

Hongchun in South Korea is my home village where my dearest ones lived! In the gloomy days under the rule of Japanese imperialism my father had to work like cattle in the Nyungwol coal mine. After the August 15 Liberation he was arrested on a charge of participating in the struggle against the Yankee imperialists and the puppet clique. He was paralyzed on one side by the murderous torture.

I was convinced: The U.S. imperialists are the enemy of our nation and my family. No one can lead a happy life so long as they are in our land.

My grudge against the enemy intensified.

In the meantime the Korean People's Army liberated Hongchun—a village not far from the military demarcation line in 1950. I lost no time to volunteer to be in the army. When I left my house, my aging mother accompanied me to the verge of the village with a package of persimmons with her.

"Well, my boy! Annihilate the Yankees and defend the liberated land to the last..." She spoke between her tears.

I shook off the reminiscening. There was the enemy's pillbox under my nose. Only five metres! Yes, I must knock off the enemy gun position, and we must storm the enemy. I looked back at my men behind me, who were waiting for the signal to charge.

At that moment my foot slipped in the snow. Quickly I got hold of a branch of the tree nearby, but it snapped short sending out a piercing sound in the quiet mountain. Suddenly there was a terror-stricken voice from the enemy pillbox: "Halt, who goes there?" It must have been the sentry.

I must say the challenge almost made my hair stand on end. I thought his gun was levelled at me. But he did not shoot. Maybe he was wondering if I was his man because I was on the path to the headquarters of his battalion.

He said something loudly several times before disappearing hurriedly inside. Then the enemy's guns started to spit fire. I threw my anti-tank handgrenade at the pillbox without a moment's delay. The gun was silenced!

The order of our company commander "Charge!" sounded. And our men dashed ahead.

But the enemy gun suddenly bursted out—the gun which we all had thought "gone."

There was no time to lose. Every second counted. Unless something is done in a hurry, our forces will suffer a great loss. I looked back to see my comrades-in-arms flat on the snow. I could picture the familiar faces of the platoon leader, company commander, and others.

"I will make the enemy know what the Korean youths can do. I should blow up the gun point at the cost of my life."

No sooner had I stood on my feet than I blocked the enemy's embrasure with my breast. My ears were deafened, and I felt something cold touching armpits.

I did not know how many hours had passed. I found myself in a bed in a field hospital. There were several persons in white gown around my bed.

I wanted to know how I was brought there and how the battle went. But I could not move a bit and even open my mouth.

It was only several days later I learned that my heroic comrades-in-arms annihilated one company of the enemy which was stationed on Height 565.7. They had given a first-aid to me who had fallen on the embrasure with eleven bullets in the left chest. They sent me to the field hospital.

It was a miracle that I survived. Had it not been for the motherland and the warmest solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, our beloved Supreme Commander, I would not have been restored to life.

The army surgeon told me that Premier Kim Il Sung so concerned about me, a nameless soldier who was lingering on the verge of death, that he called up the hospital several times and that he instructed the doctors to revive me at any cost.

When I received a box of tonic from him, I was so moved that tears came to my eyes.

On two occasions I had the honour of being received by him after my recovery.

He spoke highly of me though what I did was what every soldier would do and gave me the hope and confidence in the new fight and life.

I have grown into an officer from soldier in the days of the war. That I must vigilantly defend my outpost is ever in my mind. Even at this moment our people in South Korea are groaning under U.S. imperialist colonial rule. Then my parents and younger brothers and sisters are waiting for the day of liberation.

Never will I put down my gun until that day.

On the Country's UNIFICATION

QUESTION: What is it meant by the proposal for the Confederation of North and South Korea?

ANSWER: There is only one way for the final settlement of the Korean question: It is the peaceful unification of the country by the Korean people themselves. To this end, the U.S. army must be made to go from South Korea, a free all-Korea election be held on a democratic basis allowing no foreign interference.

For the country's unification the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently made its efforts.

In his speech delivered at the celebration meeting of the 15th anniversary (1960) of the August 15 Liberation, Premier Kim Il Sung once again stressing the principle in unifying the country, made a proposal to enforce a confederation of North and South Korea as an interim step.

In proposing the confederation, he emphasized that it could be only an interim measure to settle, first of all, the most urgent problems of the nation, if the South Korean authorities cannot agree to a free all-Korea election. Therefore, the confederation presupposes the present political systems in North and South Korea remaining intact for the time being, and each taking its own independent course of action. The proposed confederation is to be enforced to set up a Supreme National Committee composed of representatives of the two governments for regulating the economic and cultural developments of the North and the South as a whole. The confederation, as is seen, means a reunion of the two parts of the same nation separated temporarily owing to the artificial barrier. Therefore, the enforcement of the confederation will make it possible for us to do a tremendous work by joint efforts of the nation and to ensure contacts and negotiations of North and South so as to accelerate mutual understanding and create a favourable condition for the free all-Korea election.

However, if the South Korean authorities cannot accept the confederation proposal, Premier Kim Il Sung repeatedly suggested a purely economic commission composed of representatives of business circles of North and South Korea. This will help the North and South exchange products and help each other in economic construction.

These proposals stem from the profound consideration of the situation created in the country and common interests of the nation.

While in the northern part of the country the political and economic strength as well as culture is developing, the situation of South Korea is going from bad to worse in all fields.

It is to be remembered that in April 1960, in South Korea, the Syngman Rhee regime, an apparatus of U.S. colonial rule in South Korea, was overthrown at one stroke by the angry South Korean people. Then the U.S. imperialists made in a hurry Chang Myun, another puppet, appear on the stage in their attempt to cope with the crisis in their colonial rule. However, economic bankruptcy and social confusion became more grave and the living of the people extremely deteriorated.

In the light of such situation prevailing in South Korea, the 8th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. (November 1960) adopted a series of measures —concretization of the proposals of Premier Kim Il Sung. It again made following proposals to the South Korean authorities: the free all-Korea election to reunify the country peacefully; the enforcement of the confederation of North and South Korea as an interim measure; the setting up of the North-South economic commission.

It also adopted Recommendations addressed to the entire Korean people to materialize

economic and cultural interchange and co-operation between the North and the South and to promote the independent development of the South Korean economy. In the Recommendations the Session proposed to take measures for guaranteeing the minimum cost of living for the South Korean people. Steps were advanced for the relief of unemployed, distribution of farm land to the peasants without compensation, land reclamation, and speedy improvement of the deteriorated life of the workers, peasants, fishermen and the rest of the South Korean people. To rehabilitate and develop South Korea's devastated economy modern machinery and equipment, materials and supplies produced in the North would be sent to the South, and the fund accumulated by the people in the North would be shared with their compatriots in the South.

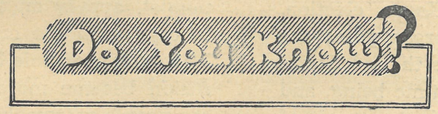
Yet, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys rejected these proposals, revealing once again that they were against Korea's unification.

However, the confederation proposal and other proposals were a great inspiration to the entire Korean people and enjoyed their full support. Moreover, world public opinion welcomed it.

From their experience, the South Korean people came to know that they could not go on any more in that way and rose up in the anti-American, national salvation struggle for the country's peaceful unification without foreign interference. "Reunification is the only way to life!" "Let's realize North-South negotiation and interchange!" "Yankees, go home!" Ever since these have been the slogans of the fighting South Korean people.

And the struggle of the South Korean people became more furious. Under the slogan "Let's go to the North! You come to the South! Let's meet at Panmunjom!" the South Korean youths and students called for a conference of the North and South Korean students in May 1961, and were about to enter the decisive stage. The developments showed that the barrier between North and South was about to fall down and that the U.S. imperialist colonial rule was in a worst situation. The astonished American imperialists instigated their special agents in the South Korean army to stage a coup in May 1961, and the people have been subjected to sanguinary oppression.

The Yankee imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique are working like mad, as ever, to frustrate the demand of the South Korean people for the country's peaceful unification with no outside interference, North-South negotiation and interchange. Instead, they clamour for "unification by conquering communism," a variety of Syngman Rree's "march north to unify," to hamper the country's unification. But no force on earth can check the advance of the South Korean people towards the unification of the country.



ARTISTS ARE HONOURED

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awards the titles of People's Actor or People's Artist, and Merited Actor or Merited Artist to those artists who have made distinguished services in their respective fields.

People's Actor or People's Artist is the highest title for actors and actresses, musicians, and dancers who have scored distinguished achievements in their own fields, enjoying love and respect of the people and working devotedly for the country.

The title of Merited Actor and Actress or Merited Artist is to be awarded to actors and actresses, musicians, and dancers of lofty artistry who have made meritorious services to the country.

The title of Merited Artist is also to be awarded to painters, sculptors, designers, and composers who have made distinguished services in their respective fields as well as in the training of young artists.

Besides, the People's Prize Conferment Committee of the D.P.R.K. confers People's Prize on collective art work, exploits made in the scientific field, excellent inventions and suggestions for the improvement of technical processes, as well as the best architectural designs.

PANMUNJOM

BAK SUNG GUN

THIS is what a U.A.R. journalist Reda M. Khalufa wrote when he visited Panmunjom last summer. "Unless one visits Panmunjom one cannot see the depth of Korea's tragedy. As a foreigner, I fully support the struggle of North and South Koreans for driving the U.S. troops out of the Korean territory."

Panmunjom is situated on the military demarcation line, about 12 kilometres south of Kaesong.

In days gone-by Panmunjom was a mere stage, and its name was not on the map. However, today on Panmunjom focussed are the eyes and ears of the whole world, and it is visited by a great number of people, both at home and abroad.

Panmunjom has been known throughout the world since July 27, 1953, when the U.S. imperialists who ignited the war of aggression in Korea, having failed to attain their aggressive ambitions, were stopped just there and had to kneel down before the Korean people to sign the Armistice Agreement.

Panmunjom is where the Military Armistice Commission meets. It is here that a fierce struggle is going on against the U.S. imperialists, who, plotting a new war of aggression in Korea, are obstructing Korea's unification and aggravating tension in the Far East and Asia.

U.N. FLAG USURPED

Anyone who visits Panmunjom can see the building where the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed twelve years ago.

This building is a symbol of victory of the Korean people in the struggle against the U.S. armed invasion, and a symbol of the ignominious defeat of the U.S. imperialists that usurped the name of U.N.

U.S. imperialism had planned the war since its occupation of South Korea, in a wishful thinking to swallow up the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at one gulp. And, on June 25, 1950, it started the war. Washington hoisted the U.N. emblem to cover up its criminal aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

No sooner had they started hostilities on North Korea than the U.S. imperialists, as planned, made the U.N. Security Council call a meeting and forced it to adopt unlawful decisions for justifying their armed aggression on North Korea.

In the first year after the outbreak of the war alone, however, the U.S. imperialists suffered a heavy loss at the hands of the Korean people who rose up, taking up arms, for freedom and independence of the country. Having realised that if they should continue such a reckless adventure, they would not be able to escape from a greater defeat, the U.S. imperialists sued for armistice talks.

Thus, the armistice negotiation began on July 10, 1951. And the U.S. imperialists could not but sit facing our delegate across the table on which the national flag of the D.P.R.K. and the "United Nations flag" were placed.

Though the U.S. imperialists asked for the armistice talks, they were far from abandoning their wild aggressive designs. On the contrary, they wanted through the talks to gain time and achieve what they could not do on the battlefield. They wanted to bring in new reinforcements to recover from their huge losses and gain time to prepare for a few offensive. From the very first meeting the U.S. imperialists resorted to every trick to prolong and scuttle the talks.

However, the U.S. imperialists sustained repeated defeats at the hands of the Korean people. Finally, they were forced to kneel down before the Korean people and sign the Armistice Agreement.

In the three-year long war the U.S. imperialists used one-third of the U.S. ground force, one-fifth of the air force, and the main part of the U.S. fleet, and an enormous amount of combat materials. Besides its own forces, Washington also mobilized troops from 15 of its satellite countries as well as the South Korean puppet troops—a large force 2,000,000 strong, under the name

of "U.N. Command." However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors suffered huge casualties: 1,093,839 including 397,543 U.S. armymen killed, wounded, and captured. They also lost or got damaged 12,213 aircraft, 257 war vessels of various types, and a tremendous amount of other combat materials. This was the biggest loss the U.S.A. had ever suffered in the history of war.

Today in Panmunjom, where the historic Korean Armistice Agreement was signed, is preserved a table on which the national flag of the D.P.R.K. and the U.N. flag stained with U.S. imperialism were placed at the time of the signing of the Armistice Agreement.

A delegate from the Congo (L) who visited there last summer, pointing to the U.N. flag placed on the table, said: "In the Congo, too, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are perpetrating aggression under such U.N. flag." He denounced the U.S. imperialists for perpetrating aggression in the Congo, using the name of the U.N.

U.S. imperialism is not only the enemy of the Korean people but also the common enemy of all the people who are fighting for freedom and independence.

That is why, pointing to Panmunjom which exposes such an aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism, a Kenyan friendship delegation member wrote: "Panmunjom is a permanent historic monument the people of the world has attained in the struggle for eliminating aggressive U.S. imperialism forever."

Around the building where the Armistice Agreement was signed, one will see luxuriantly growing trees on which are written the names of countries and individuals. These trees were planted by visitors from foreign countries to Panmunjom. The trees symbolize the international support and encouragement to the fighting Korean people. As years go by, more trees are planted there, and the Korean people take good care of them with a feeling of solidarity and friendship.

FIGHT GOES ON AT PANMUNJOM

If one reaches the Panmun-kyo Bridge, one will notice a sign-post of the military demarcation line.

In a sentry-box beyond the bridge stands an American M.P. wearing a steel helmet deep to cover half of his face. He is a specimen of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who lord it over South Korea.

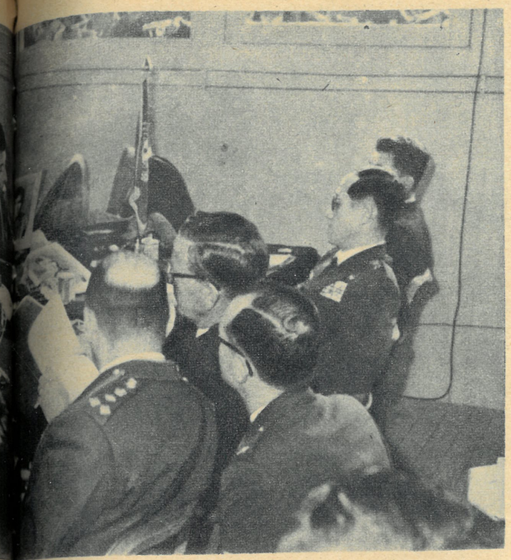
Going farther, one will be in the compound of the Military Armistice Commission meeting hall.

Since the signing of the Armistice Agreement the meeting hall has been a place for denouncing the crimes of the U.S. imperialists who wantonly violate the Armistice Agreement, and for exposing shameful U.S. intrigues to justify its crimes and the true colours of U.S. imperialism.

From the first day of its signing, U.S. imperialism, in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement, has been perpetrating provocations for a new war.

On August 8, 1953, the U.S. government concluded the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" with the South Korean puppets to justify its occupation of South Korea. In June 1957, U.S. imperialism declared unilateral abrogation of Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement (which bans the introduction into Korea of combat materials and equipment) to reinforce its military strength, while turning South Korea into a nuclear base.

The U.S. imperialists ceaselessly committed various kinds of provocations: They bring various types of heavy weapons into the demilitarized zone; they fire heavy machine-guns and other types of guns; they launch armed attacks; they smuggle spies and saboteurs into our territory; they remove the mark-posts of the demarcation line to our side. They even held military manoeuvres in the demilitarized zone. This is not all. They perpetrated various hostile acts, killing and kidnapping our fishermen. They sent various types of airplanes to violate our air space and carry out reconnaissance flights.



A scene of the Military Armistice Commission meeting. With sound argument and irrefutable evidence our side has driven to a corner the U.S. side that violated again the Armistice Agreement

By the end of February this year, U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement formally protested by our side stood at 30,394. There were 341 cases of U.S. violations in January and February this year.

Even at these Armistice Commission meetings the U.S. side attempts to hide their crimes, saying: "We've never done such a thing," "We don't know anything about it!" And when they are driven to a corner by our side, they try to excuse themselves by saying it was a "mistake" or an "error."

This is nothing new, of course. The U.S. imperialists who are committing the criminal acts everywhere in the world are always employing such methods.

Only when their crimes are presented with irrefutable evidence and proofs, they admit their guilt.

As has been reported, on January 14, 1964, the U.S. airplanes intruded into the air over our side and were brought down by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army. At that time, too, the U.S. side refused to admit such illegal intrusions at Panmunjom. But, only when they could no more deny their crimes before evidence, they had to sign a "receipt" admitting the aggressive acts of U.S. planes which were captured by the self-defence measure of the Korean People's Army after intruding into our air space in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

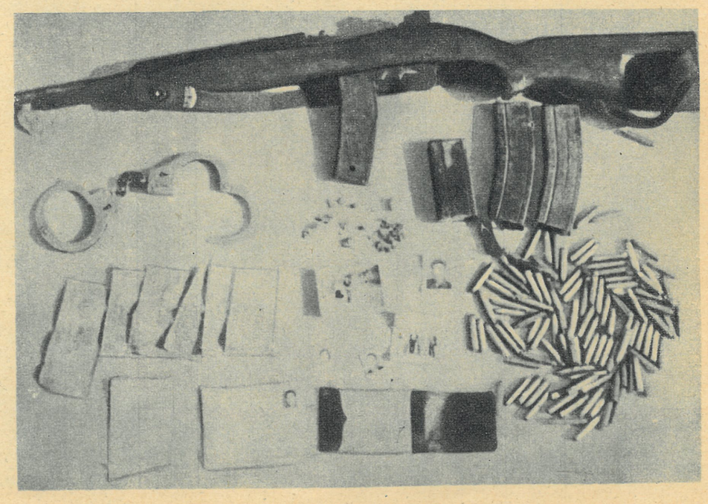
On May 17, 1963, two U.S. warplanes piloted by Captain Ben Weakley Stutts and Captain Carleton William Voltz were captured while they were on reconnaissance flights over the northern part of the country.

For one year at the Panmunjom meetings the U.S. side had obstinately denied their criminal acts. But the captured two American pilots confessed that they had intruded on a mission of military espionage upon order of the 8th U.S. army headquarters. Then, only then, the U.S. side admitted the crimes of espionage and intrusion, guaranteeing that there will be no repetition of such criminal acts and will strictly abide by the Korean Armistice Agreement in the future. Upon the admittance of the U.S. side the two captured U.S. pilots were handed over to the U.S. side on May 16, 1964.

As seen above, the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism is brought to light in Panmunjom.

In recent days the U.S. side has gone so far as to prevent the Military Armistice Commission and its subordinate bodies from carrying out normal activities and paralyze their functions. Washington is desperate

Personal effects of spies sent by the U.S. imperialists



more than ever for making their aggressive ends come true at all costs.

However, they cannot cover up their aggressive nature no matter how frenziedly they may try. Nor will they be able to hang on to South Korea.

KOREA IS ONE

Foreigners call Panmunjom an epitome of North and South Korea when they see the two diametrically different realities of North and South prevailing with the military demarcation line as a landmark.

To the north of the military demarcation line stretches out a wide expanse of fertile land where crops are doing well. But, to the south beyond the barbed wire entanglements of the demarcation line are desolate fields overgrown with weeds.

In order to save South Korea, which has been turned into a land of darkness under U.S. occupation, and make the co-ordinated development of the country, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forth the principles of peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans themselves on the democratic basis and allowing no outside interference. And consistent efforts were made for its realisation. A series of reasonable and realistic proposals were put forward for unification. Time and again our Government proposed intercourse and exchange, travel and postal service, between the North and the South. Our Government also offered to relieve our compatriots in South Korea under U.S. occupation. We suggested that we are ready to take measures for receiving millions of the South Korean unemployed and orphans, and for sending relief goods to the disaster victims in South Korea.

However, all these compatriotic proposals have not been materialised owing to the objection of U.S. imperialism.

Korea is one. Nothing can keep Korea divided permanently.

The just proposals of our Government and prospering and developing reality of North Korea are greatly inspiring the South Korean people to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

In May 1961, the South Korean youth and students came out demanding North-South negotiations, chanting the slogan: "Let's go to the north, you come to the south! Let's meet at Panmunjom!" (U.S. imperialism checked their demand by staging a military coup on May 16.)

Today the entire North and South Korean people are waging the struggle for realising the country's unification more vigorously than at any time.

Surely the struggle of the united Korean people will drive out U.S. imperialism from South Korea, and will accomplish the country's unification.

An American M.P. prevents journalists and sightseers from North and South Korea from meeting each other in Panmunjom. This is how American-styled "freedom" works

A Woman Guerrilla

The fight of the people of South Korea against the American aggressors that occupy South Korea and their lackeys is forging ahead with a greater intensity.

Recently South Korean newspapers reported extensively on a woman guerrilla in Mt. Jiri.

Mt. Jiri, 1,915 metres above sea level, soars in North and South Chulla and South Kyungsang Provinces in South Korea.

In this mountain are guerrillas who are fighting heroically the U.S. imperialists and their puppets.

Among them was Jung Soon Duk, a woman who devotedly fought the enemy for thirteen years.

Not long ago Jung Soon Duk was captured by the enemy as she fell unconscious with her leg pierced by an enemy bullet in a fierce battle.

The news electrified everyone.

Then, who is this woman guerrilla of Mt. Jiri Jung Soon Duk?

She Became a Guerrilla

Jung Soon Duk was a simple, naive country-girl. In the early spring of 1950 she married a young man called Sung Suk Jo of a neighbouring village.

Seeing their compatriots writhing under the yoke of U.S. aggression, the young couple could not suppress their enmity against the U.S. imperialists.

As days went by, Suk Jo, her husband, could bear no longer the enemy's outrages; and his heart burning with patriotism made him go in Mt. Jiri. He made a firm determination to fight the enemy to the end.

Soon Duk, now alone, suffered a great deal at the hands of the enemy.

They put unspeakable tortures to Soon Duk, hoping to get some information about her husband and the guerrilla units.

But nothing could make her yield. Only her bitter past and the enemy's barbarous butchering of the people emboldened her will to fight the enemy.

Eventually, she ran away from her village and went straight in the mountains to seek out the guerrilla base. This was in December, 1950.

13 Years with Arms in Her Hands

After a few days of treading all over on the unblazed mountain she at last found her dear husband....

"The enemy is getting beastly more than ever. Let me stay with you and fight the

enemy...."

She was now a member of the guerrilla unit.

Her job was to cook meals for the fighters, and she did her part well. But whenever there was an encounter with the enemy, she did the shooting herself, and very well too.

Her modesty, good manners, and her spirit of doing difficult tasks for others won the respect of her fellow-fighters.

Time flew.

She was seasoned and steeled in the struggle. She was not only a good cook but took care of everything. She saw to it that weapons were secured, then she got barbar's clippers, and even various newspapers for the men.

One day in early January 1951, a great force of the South Korean puppet army that had been running up and down the mountains to locate the guerrilla base made a surprise attack upon the unit.

A fierce fighting ensued. On that day Suk Jo, Soon Duk's husband, fell in the fight.

Over the untimely loss of her beloved she wept. She shed bitter tears. But her sorrow gave way to intensifying her enmity against the enemy. She made a vow—she would avenge her husband upon the enemy....

In the meantime the enemy, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, designated North and South Chulla Provinces and South Kyungsang Province as a "danger zone" and set up "special combat police forces" in these areas to fight the guerrillas. They placed intelligence agents and informers in every corner of these provinces, in Koorye, Koksung, Sanchung, Hamyang, Kuchang, Hyupchun, Namwon, etc.

They were wild in their attempt to catch the Jiri mountain guerrillas.

According to South Korean newspapers, no less than 2,000 puppet policemen were on the heels of the guerrillas.

However, Jung Soon Duk fought for the country and the people for thirteen years despite the tremendous odds she and her fighters faced.

But in November 1963 she was wounded in a battle. And the enemy got her.

Behind the Bars

The enemy, when they knew the wounded woman was Jung Soon Duk, took her hurriedly to a clinic in Sanchung County.

The enemy did not want her dead because they were to try to get all the secrets of the guerrillas. She was given medical treatment, but Soon Duk knew very well what it meant.

Eventually she was on the road of discovery. But one day the enemy put her under gas and amputated one of her legs. They feared she would run away.

Soon Duk's shock was too staggering to describe when she came to.

"The beasts! The enemy cut off my leg at last!" Yet, it could not dampen her resolve to devote everything for the cause of the revolution. She was burning with wrath.

Even in the hospital ward, though her stay there was not a long one, Soon Duk sowed the seeds of revolution.

At night she often told the nurses about North Korea where there is neither oppression nor exploitation. Sometimes she sang even revolutionary songs for the nurses.

The puppet police tried stubbornly to get the secrets of Mt. Jiri from her.

But every time she shouted at the enemy. "You can kill me. But never can you make me an informer. Never!"

In Court

Now the slow-witted enemy began to realize nothing will make her talk. They decided to execute her as soon as possible.

Soon after the case against Jung Soon Duk opened.

On February 28, 1964, the trial of the so-called Jung Soon Duk case took place. The accused was described as a Red woman guerrilla of Mt. Jiri for thirteen years and an offender of the "anti-communist law." The court room No. 1 of the district court in Jinjoo was the scene.

The judge asked: "What do the guerrillas do? How many battles have you fought?"

Leaning upon her clutch Soon Duk opened her mouth calmly but solemnly: "Guerrillas are the fighters who punish, in the name of the people, all traitors who bleed the people white and betray the country and nation. Guerrillas fight for the restoration of the country."

The court tried to silence her, but her voice rang to every corner of the court room.

"You can arrest me and imprison me. But never can you quench the raging flames burning in the hearts of the masses. Now I see clearly you being thrown into the flames of struggle sooner or later. I see distinctly what your fate, my enemy, will be. It is like the setting sun."

It was not she that stood for trial but the enemy, U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

In the end the enemy passed down sentence. Life imprisonment.

Today Jung Soon Duk is behind the bars. But her lofty love for the country and the people will surely be crowned with a shining victory, and the flames of the revolution kindled by her will blaze ever vigorously in the hearts of the South Korean people who are groaning in the darkness.

South Korea's Agriculture in a Bad Shape

RI YUNG HYUN

From ancient times the southern part of Korea has been known as a granary.

Many fertile plains are to be seen in the southern part of our country—so fertile that, it has been said, one year's crops would feed the people for three years. At any rate, South Korea even exported much grain.

However, since U.S. occupation of South Korea it has been turned into a land of hunger, and agricultural yields kept declining year after year.

To make South Korea a market for surplus U.S. agricultural produce, Washington has done everything to destroy agriculture, maintaining the feudal land-ownership. The U.S. imperialists turned the South into a military base for aggression on the Asiatic continent, while bleeding the rural population white.

Land, irrigation, afforestation and river improvement projects, farm implements, draught animals, and fertilizer are important factors in agriculture. However, in South Korea land has not been utilized for agricultural growth. Instead, it has become a tool of plunder by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys or some military land, in one way or other.

Such being the situation, the peasants' zeal for production has declined, the area of arable land has shrunk, and the land has gradually lost its fertility.

After U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea, the arable area shrank by 200,000 *jungbo* and the sown area by 400,000 *jungbo* compared with 1944.

The American occupation army in South Korea expropriated some 100,000 *jungbo* of farm land from the farmers for military purposes. And this only has worsened South Korea's fragmentized agriculture. Today the area under cultivation per tiller in South Korea is 0.3 hectares or one-twenty-seconds of Britain and one-eighteenths of Denmark.

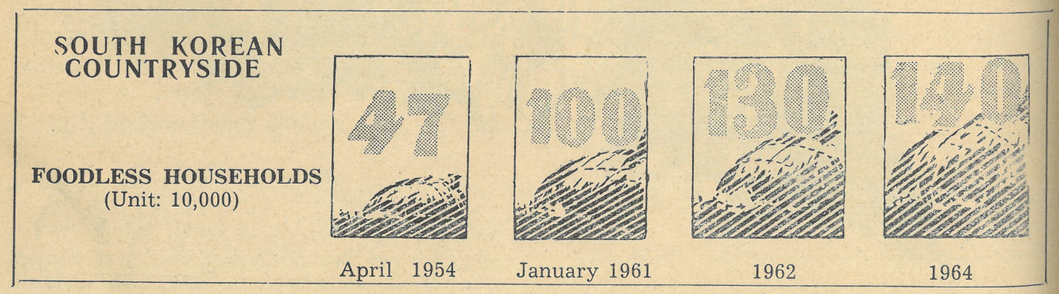
Especially the sown area has shrunk sharply, then the area of dry field decreased far more than that of paddy field. And this is not without reason. Most of surplus U.S. agricultural produce comes in dry-field crops.

Irrigation and afforestation and water conservancy projects hold an important place in South Korea's farming in the light of the fact that rice is the staple crop, and drought usually takes place in the seed-time and flood in the ripening season. But the puppet regime has done nothing in this respect.

In last year's budget the South Korean authorities earmarked 1,220,000,000 won for irrigation, or one-forty-thirds of military and police expenditures. Still worse, even that was not paid out in full. As a result of such policy the area of irrigated paddy field is only 273,000 *jungbo* or 22 per cent of the total area of paddy field.

Afforestation and water conservancy are no exception. The U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique have denuded forests and neglected river improvement. Of the total area of 2,000,000 *jungbo* of arable land no less than 1,300,000 *jungbo* are either washed away or buried under sand, or lie waste.

According to South Korean publications,



South Korea today is a land of perpetual drought and flood, and its crops are getting smaller and smaller.

Thanks to U.S. subjugation policy on the South Korean economy, industry is isolated from agriculture, and the countryside has only a few primitive farm implements, agricultural machanization is something unthinkable. And 98 per cent of the whole peasant families do not have electric lights. All this boils down to one thing. That is, farming is done almost exclusively by manual labour in South Korea.

As to farm implements the South Korean farmers have, the general picture is something like this: a threshing machine for every four families, a plough for every five, a weeder for every twelve, a manually operated threshing fan for every forty families. No less than 70 per cent of the farmers have no draught animals.

About chemical fertilizers, South Korea has to import 90 per cent of what it needs from the U.S. and Japan, mostly from the U.S., which forces its surplus fertilizer on the South Korean peasantry at the price 15-25 per cent higher than in the international market. Most of the imported fertilizer is of nitrogen which has acidified over 70 per cent of the farm land and made soil sterile.

The number of work hands, too, has been reduced owing to the frantic war preparations of U.S. imperialism and its puppets.

The youths from the countryside make up the big chunk of the puppet army 600,000 strong. In addition to this, a great number of farmers are dragged out every year to do some sort of military projects. In 1958 alone, the rural population was forced to devote some 15,000,000 mandays to the highway construction for the army. At present the feeble, aged men, women, and children make up the main manpower in the countryside.

The reduction in cultivated area, natural disasters, out-dated farm implements, noxious fertilizers, surplus U.S. agricultural produce (which reaches some 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 *suk* of grain every year)—all this only decreases agricultural output.

Compared with some 29,000,000 *suk* of the annual average output of grain between 1940 and 1944, it decreased to 75 per cent in 1962, and to 72 per cent in 1963.

U.S. imperialism and its puppet clique made quite a noise about a "bumper crop" last year in South Korea, but South Korean publications reported that the rice output last year decreased by 15-20 per cent as against 17,300,000 *suk* of the average annual crop. And hunger is still sweeping the countryside.

Such being the situation, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges force the peasants at gun point to surrender a large amount of rice every year for the maintenance of the puppet army and ruling machinery. Moreover, the government procurement price of rice is 30-40 per cent lower than the production cost.

Besides the South Korean farmers being a prey to twofold exploitation, some 80 kinds of taxes and levies haunt them.

Between 1949 and 1964 grain prices rose 300 times, while the burden of tax swelled more than 2,900-fold. Thus South Korea's agriculture faces a gloomy outlook with the ever-worsening situation due to the various predatory measures of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Today over 90 per cent of the South Korean farmers have to keep borrowing from the usurers, their debts reaching as much as 26,200,000,000 *won*, some 30 per cent of South Korean puppet regime's budget for this year. Some 60 per cent of their debts were not for farming but for surviving.

Today South Korea, once known as a granary of Korea, only knows decline and ruin. It is an evil consequence of U.S. pillage during the past twenty years and the evil measures they adopted to check the growth of agriculture.

In a South Korean village

Bamboo Travels from 30th to 39th Parallel

OF late, the forestry research group of the country has succeeded in acclimatizing the bamboo of the areas on the 30th Parallel where the lowest temperature hits 0.8°C to Kosung lying on the 39th Parallel. In Kosung the mercury falls as low as 18° below zero in winter.

In this they used a new method. In the course of three years since the transplantation the emigrated bamboos have already been fully acclimatized, growing 8-9 metres in height, with roots spreading out to cover more than 30 square metres a year.

UNFORGETTABLE DAYS IN U.A.R.

JUN JONG RIM

As we greet July 23, the national holiday of the United Arab Republic, we recall the unforgettable days that we spent in the U.A.R. last year.

During our stay in the U.A.R. we visited Cairo, Ismailia, and a host of factories, rural villages, cultural institutions, and historical remains in many parts of the country. We were greatly moved by the shining ancient civilization of the Egyptian people, a great contribution to human civilization, and their creative successes in building a new life.

Particularly we were impressed when we saw the Suez Canal, which was nationalized by the U.A.R. Government after the revolution along with many big factories owned by U.S., British, and French imperialists. These foreign-owned factories once held a dominant position in the U.A.R. economy.

In the past the Suez Canal was the source of profits for the imperialists, but today it has changed into a canal of friendship and a waterway of the free people.

Through their heroic struggle the U.A.R. people won back the Suez on July 26, 1956. When we were there we saw a number of boats from the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean on the smooth surface of the canal, and the restoration work was in full swing on its both shores.

According to the workers, the British and French colonialists spoke boastfully when they were driven out from the Suez that the U.A.R. people would not be able to manage the canal even one day.

The U.A.R. people, however, reconstructed speedily the facilities and equipment devastated by the imperialists, and by April in the following year the canal was open to traffic.

This is what the head of the canal office told us: "Our staff is only about half the size of what the imperialists had when they managed the canal. But today the average number of steamers passing through every day has increased by 4.9. Never will we allow weapons aimed at the people of the East to pass through our canal."

Wherever we went we saw clearly that the militant spirit of the U.A.R. people to oppose imperialism is revealing its vitality in construction and in life.

During the past ten years the U.A.R. people have built more than 720 new factories and mills. The people have full trust in their own strength and march forward gallantly. Between 1952 and 1962 the gross value of industrial output rose more than 2.6 times.

With the rapidly growing industry, its agriculture made a steady advance. Output of main farm produce keeps rising—cotton, sugar, sorghum, corn, rice, barley, wheat, bean.

We looked around the giant nature-remaking project—the Aswan dam in the Nile valley.

This is a most ambitious project. The first-stage project was completed in May last year. Upon the completion of the dam, it will irrigate 700,000 hectares of land and generate more than 10 billion kwh of electricity.

But the imperialists, who do not wish to see the U.A.R. people score such achievements, are busy working out one evil design after another against the United Arab Republic. They want to check the independent development of the U.A.R. and retrieve their former positions.

It is an open secret that the U.S. imperialists are using Israel as a shock brigade in carrying out their aggressive policy against the U.A.R. and all other Arab countries.

Under the signboard of "aid" and "friendship" the U.S. imperialists have perpetrated hostile acts and provocative schemes against the U.A.R. people. In recent months Washington increased its military aid to Israel and is bent on establishing its military bases there.

However, such machinations of the U.S.-led imperialists shall never be able to check the advance of the Arab people, the U.A.R. people included. On the contrary, they intensify the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist sentiments of the Arab world.

The U.A.R. people, who defeated the armed invasion of imperialism and defended the national independence and freedom, are waging a staunch struggle to repulse the aggression of Israel, restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, curb the aggression of imperialism in the South Arabian peninsula, accomplish the unity of the Arab people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The U.A.R. people from their experience see clearly who is their true friend and who is their foe. They are resolutely opposing and repulsing war provocations and aggressive military blocs of the imperialists.

The Korean people extend absolute support to and express firm solidarity with the righteous struggle of the U.A.R. people.

During our stay in the U.A.R. the deep friendship and affection that the U.A.R. people had for the Korean people warmed our hearts boundlessly. They wholeheartedly welcomed us with the feeling of comrades-in-arms marching forward on the road of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. And they expressed their full

KOREAN STAMPS

"Korean Stamps," a bimonthly in English, has been put out by the Korean Stamps Publishing House since 1964.

The magazine covers not only Korea's stamps but a wide range of subjects—Korea's history, culture, nature, and socialist construction and life of the Korean people. It is amply illustrated.

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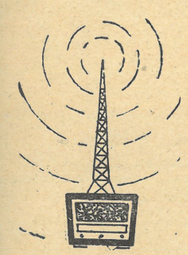


RADIO PYONGYANG'S English Language Transmissions

	Korean time	GMT	kc/s	metres
Near and Middle East & Africa	03:00-04:00	18:00-19:00	7,580	39.5
	04:00-05:00	19:00-20:00	6,540	46.0
Latin America	12:00-13:00	03:00-04:00	14,520	20.6
			9,750	30.8
Southeast Asia	19:00-20:00	10:00-11:00	7,580	39.5
	20:00-21:00	11:00-12:00	9,750	30.8

support for the just struggle of the Korean people for the country's unification.

In particular, the raising of diplomatic relation between Korea and the U.A.R. to the ambassadorial level, which was agreed upon in November last year when Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, visited the U.A.R., demonstrated once again the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

On the occasion of the national holiday of the U.A.R. people we offer our best wishes to the talented and brave U.A.R. people who are defending the honour of their country holding high the banner of anti-imperialism. May greater successes be theirs in their struggle to consolidate independence of the country.

Stamps of Korea

RIVERS OF KOREA

On February 27, 1965, a set of three stamps on rivers of Korea were issued by the Ministry of Communications of the D.P.R.K.

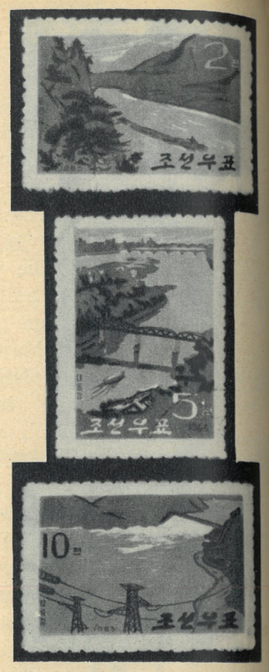
Stamp 1, 2 *jun,* River Dooman. Rising in Mt. Baikdoo the Dooman flows southeast. It forms borders with China and the U.S.S.R. before empting itself into the East Sea. Its length is 520.5 km.

Multi-colour. Offset.

Stamp 2, 5 *jun,* River Taidong. The 431.1-km long Taidong River rises in the Rangrim mountains and flows into the West Sea. It passes Pyongyang on the way.

Multi-colour. Offset.

Stamp 3, 10 *jun,* River Amrok. It is Korea's longest river with the length of 790.4 km. The river



runs west from Mt. Baikdoo, dividing Korea and China, flowing into the West Sea.

Multi-colour. Offset.

All stamps measure 35×23 mm.

Export list:

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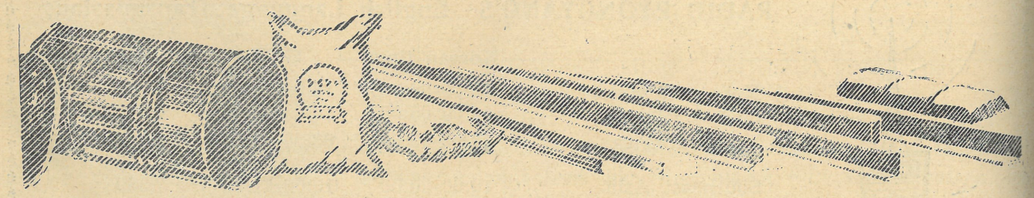


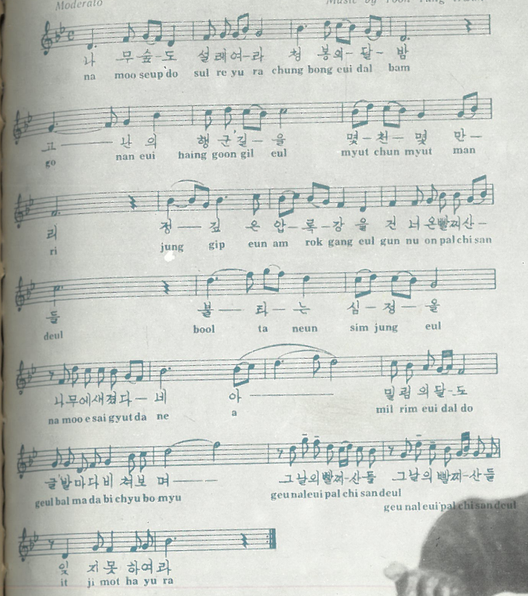
Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

청봉의 달밤

CHUNG BONGEUI DAL BAM

Words by Kim Byung Doo
Music by Yoon Yung Hwan

Moderato

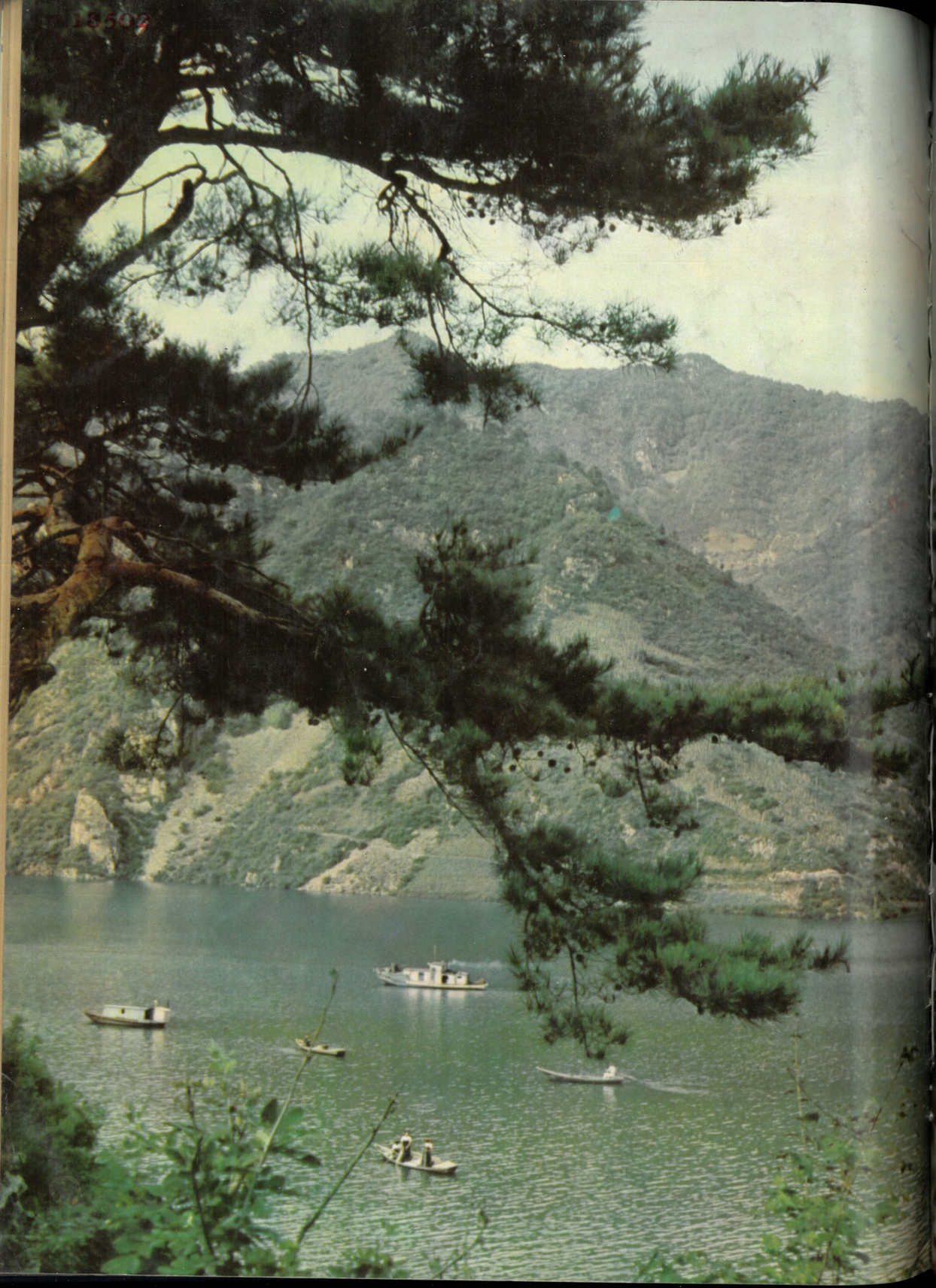

나 무슨도 설레여라 청 봉의 달 밤
na moo seup do sul re yu ra chung bong eui dal bam
고 ——— 산 의 행 군 길 을 몇 천 몇 만 —
go nan eui haing goon gil eul myut chun myut man
리 청 — 겨 온 압 록 강 을 건 너 온 팔 지 산 —
ri jung gip eun am rok gang eul gun nu on pal chi san
들 불 — 피 — 는 심 정 — 을
deul bool ta neun sim jung eul
나무에 새겨다 — 네 아 ——— 밀 림 의 달 도
na moo e sai gyut da ne a mil rim eui dal do
글 밤마다 비 쳐 보 며 ——— 그 날 의 빨 찌 산 들 그 날 의 빨 찌 산 들
geul bal ma da bi chyu bo myu geu na leui pal chi san deul geu nal eui pal chi san deul
잊 지 못 하 여 라
it ji mot ha yu ra

MOONLIGHT ON CHUNGBONG HILL

I. Trees and plants are fully awakened on silvery Chungbong Hill.
After the difficult march of thousands of *li*
Partisans crossed the Amrok, a river dear to them.
Their ardent hearts they carved on tree trunks.
Even the moon in the forest shines on every letter
Remembering partisans, brave partisans of the time.

II. The winds are whispering on silvery Chungbong Hill.
Yearning for his home suffering and angry
A flute of the partisan echoed through all valleys
And every nook and corner of the land all night.
Even the moon in the forest shines ever brighter
Remembering the tune of the partisan's flute.

13502



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